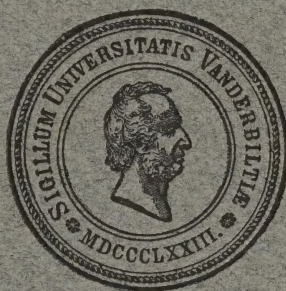


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A Record of
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Vol. III No. 2



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VANDERBILT

UNIVERSITY QUARTERLY

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Vol. III

APRIL, 1903

No. 2

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CURRENT COMMENT.

THE convention for religious education held in Chicago February 10-12 has a significance not to be overlooked. At this meeting the colleges and universities of the country were well represented. There were present not less than forty college presidents, besides a large number of teachers in colleges, theological schools, and public schools. Out of this convention has originated a new organization bearing the title "The Religious Education Association," modeled in all its forms after the National Educational Association. The purpose of the new organization is to unify and correlate all agencies now working in the field of religious and moral training, and to stimulate these agencies to still greater effort. It will also seek to create agencies for special lines of work where as yet no agencies exist. Annual meetings of the Association will be held, in which each department will present results of work done and new suggestions. While existing Sunday school organizations have been looking with some suspicion on the new movement, it has met with a most favorable recognition in school and college circles. It is clear that only good can come to our college work from this source. It is well that the attention of all educational agencies should be thus emphatically directed to some fundamental principles of work. We

should not rest satisfied with the mere training of the hand, the eye, or the head. Manual training is called for and must be given; commercial courses are to be introduced into college life; new spheres of usefulness will encroach on the old and recognized lines of professional work, and new forms of preparation must be devised to meet these new demands. But through all these new calls heed must be given to the cries that come from the soul of man. The fundamental factors of civilization have always been spiritual and ethical. No damage can come to any people greater than the neglect of these factors during the time of college training. It is to be hoped that the new Association will influence the spirit and method of work in all institutions of learning. We must not abandon the claims of spiritual life through fear of sectarian influence and struggles. Our civilization is Christian, and there is no room in any part of it for a godless education. After all, the highest results are not to be secured by a cheap order of mechanical devices. The new Association will not plead for formal compliance with rigid rules; it will not be the advocate of narrow systems that can only hinder and restrain; but it will plead for the highest ideals in education, it will stand for a theory of dynamics apart from patented mechanical devices, it will seek to introduce into every realm of study that power of the invisible world that makes for righteousness and exalts a nation.

INTEREST in the Rhodes Scholarships is growing as the time approaches for the first beneficiaries to be appointed. The trustees of Mr. Rhodes's will have indicated that they will be prepared to make some of the appointments from the United States and the British colonies next year, so that the appointees can enter on residence at Oxford University in October, 1904. Mr. George W. Parkin, of Toronto, has been appointed by the trustees a special agent to devise and recommend the best plan by which these appointments can be made. The selection of Mr. Parkin for this purpose is a happy one, inasmuch as he is himself an Oxford man

from one of the colonies, and inasmuch as he has been a lifelong advocate of the very principles which the Rhodes Scholarships are designed to foster. While Mr. Rhodes was working in South Africa, Mr. Parkin was lecturing in every town and city of England, pleading for closer union between the mother country and the colonies and advocating Mr. Rhodes's idea of a larger Britain. The work to which he is now called is, therefore, to some extent a continuation of this earlier work, and must be to him a labor of love.

But it is not altogether a simple matter to arrange details for carrying out Mr. Rhodes's ideas. The students who attend any great university differ largely in age, extent of preparation, and purpose. Perhaps there is greater unity at Oxford than at some other institutions. The bulk of young men going there, at least from England, are undergraduates working for the famous Oxford A.B. degree. However, in recent years courses have been instituted of purely graduate work intended to develop methods of research and study for students who have already completed the bachelor course at other reputable institutions. If the decision had been left to American educators alone, no doubt the Rhodes Scholarships would have been applied primarily to this latter class of candidates; but it is hardly likely that Mr. Rhodes had this in mind. No doubt his desire was to bring together young men at an earlier stage of their course, in the formative period of character, when they would gladly throw themselves into every phase of Oxford life and receive the impress of English character and English culture. From this point of view it would seem, then, that the Rhodes Scholarships ought to be opened to American boys of eighteen who have finished their preparatory training and are ready to enter on a college course. There would be no great difficulty in fitting these students to stand the Responsions examination. The one point on which American training might be deficient would be Latin composition, and this point of weakness could be easily strengthened. As a matter of fact, however, American college men

have been almost universally opposed to this method of appointment. They think it would be unwise to send immature boys to Oxford. It would be difficult to know at this time of life whether these appointees possess the characteristics desired by Mr. Rhodes; it would also be a serious loss to deprive such boys entirely of college life in America. For these reasons, in all the consultation meetings held by Mr. Parkin with American educators, the advice has been given that the Rhodes scholars should have completed at least the Sophomore class in an American college of good repute. There will also doubtless be an age limit on the other side that will shut out graduate students of advancement and maturity who might seek these scholarships solely for the sake of doing special work.

Each State is to have two scholars, and there will no doubt be created a committee in each State in whose hands will rest these appointments. A preliminary examination corresponding to Responsions will be furnished from Oxford University. This examination will be submitted in each State and will serve as a preliminary test of the scholarship of the candidate. Recommendations made to Mr. Parkin have varied somewhat in the different gatherings of American educators, but it is to be hoped that the Rhodes trustees will agree on some form of administration that can be consistently applied to every section of the United States. It is certainly not desirable that there should be conflicting standards and varying methods of appointment in different parts of the country. An admirable suggestion has been made to put the administration of this matter, and perhaps the appointment of all State committees, in the hands of the Carnegie Institution at Washington. No doubt some definite decision will be reached by the Rhodes trustees within the next few months, and students looking forward to application for appointment in the spring of 1904 will then be able to direct their efforts with some definiteness to this end.

THE "MERCHANT OF VENICE"—AN INTRODUCTION.*

THE cry of Hamlet to his mother in the closet scene, "Look here, upon this picture, and on this," rises easily to the lips of one busied with the literature of comment on the "Merchant of Venice." For interpreters of the play differ greatly in their attitude toward Shylock; and their attitude toward Shylock influences greatly, as a matter of course, their attitude toward the other characters of the play. According to the exposition of many learned judges, Shylock is in reality the hero of the play; while others are equally positive that "this is not a 'tendenz-drama,' wherein is infused a subtle plea of toleration for the Jews."

So opposite, then, are the points of view from which the characters of the play are at times presented, both in literary criticism and upon the stage, that the reader—before making for himself a final choice, before declaring precipitately,

"Deliver me the key:

Here do I choose, and thrive I as I may!"—

might well, quite in accord with the spirit of Portia's plea to Bassanio, lest he do choose wrong, suffer himself to be detained "some month or two" in a survey of the field of criticism concerning this play, with an open mind looking meanwhile here upon this picture and on this, and looking ever, as a matter of course, upon the text as well from which these pictures are, more or less justifiably, drawn.

First Interpretation—Shylock a Wolfish, Bloody, Inexorable Dog.—Of the various interpretations of the character of Shylock one makes him throughout a mere bloodthirsty villain; a stony adversary, an inhuman wretch; a misbeliever, cutthroat dog; a dog Jew; the most impenetrable cur that ever kept with man. In the downfall of this "damned, in-

*Condensed from the Introduction to "The 'Merchant of Venice' (Shakespeare), edited, with an Introduction, for Use in Schools and Colleges," by Richard Jones, Ph.D. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, in the "Twentieth Century Series of School and College Text-Books."

exorable dog," whose desires are wolfish, bloody, starved, and ravenous, even though the downfall be brought about by means of a palpable legal quibble, they wholly rejoice, agreeing with Bassanio that to do this great right it is quite justifiable to do a little wrong, if one may thereby curb this cruel devil of his will. And untroubled by any recognition of some right in wrong, of humanity in inhumanity, on the part of Shylock, they give their sympathies unreservedly to his antagonists in the play; they are content with the good Antonio's "expectoratory method" of manifesting his distaste for this particular member of the Hebrew race; they take unalloyed delight in Jessica's marriage out of her race and religion; they even pass lightly over her robbery of her father's jewels and the exchange of her dead mother's betrothal ring for a monkey, and, protesting that she is daughter neither to his manners nor to his blood, with Gratiano they exclaim admiringly, "By my hood, a Gentile and no Jew."

The readers who thus interpret the play pay little heed to the touches by which, to others, Shakespeare has humanized the character of Shylock and made his desire for revenge, if not admirable, yet, fierce as it is, comprehensible at least; and they are far from being offended by what some of the less rigorous souls of a debile age have dispraised as the contemptuously brutal treatment accorded to Shylock and his race by the good Antonio and his friends.

Second Interpretation—Shylock the Depositary of the Vengeance of a Race.—In striking contrast with this traditional interpretation is the more recent view of those who, passing lightly by or at least accounting for the pitilessness of Shylock's desire for revenge, cannot pass by the injustice, indeed what appears to them the inhumanity, of the treatment which he receives. Shylock has been made the hard, savage, relentless creature we see him by long and cruel oppression. He inherited a nature embittered by centuries of insult and outrage. He is no longer to these interpreters a mere individual, possessed by a fierce hate sprung from bargains thwarted or from individual wrongs. Again and

again he is reviled as a dog Jew. He thus becomes the representative of a race—of a shamefully wronged race, as may perhaps appear to the interpreters under consideration. "Shylock is a man more sinned against than sinning," says Rabbi Lewinthal, of Nashville, "whom the inhumanity of the world has made inhuman. Long brooding over the shameful treatment of his people has marred his character and dried up the founts of tenderness in his bosom."

Third Interpretation—Shylock conceived of Essentially in the Anti-Jewish Spirit of Marlowe's Jew of Malta, but Humanized.—Occupying middle ground between these two extremes is the interpretation which regards Shylock as essentially the conventional, avaricious, bloodthirsty Jew, a neighbor of and near bred to Marlowe's monster, the Jew of Malta, but humanized by what has been called Shakespeare's "almost superhuman plastic power;" humanized sufficiently to win for him, in certain scenes especially, a measure—a large measure, it may be—of the reader's sympathy, but not enough to justify the interpretation given above, which makes Shylock, and not Antonio, the hero of the play. "In both Shakespeare's and Marlowe's plays the view inculcated is," says Ward, "that on the part of a Jew fraud is the sign of his tribe, whereas on the part of Christians counter-fraud, though accompanied by violence, is worthy of commendation."

The Effect of the First and Second Interpretations on the Reader's Attitude toward Shylock's Antagonists.—But it is obvious that the attitude of the reader toward Shylock must affect his attitude toward the other characters in the play. If Shylock is an "outcast," then Jessica's elopement "is a virtue; and the elation at exchanging freedom for degraded oppression explains and excuses the dry eyes—nay, laughing lips—with which she departs," though it be with a stolen dowry. But if Shylock is human, then Jessica is an "unfilial daughter, who disgraced the memory of her dead mother, robbed her father of his money and jewels, and betrayed his confidence." If Shylock is the hero, then Lorenzo wronged him, Bassanio is but a spendthrift, and even

Portia must be considered clever rather than great, "or we shall regret the match" with Bassanio.

The Difficulty in the Third Interpretation—Shylock Humanized, but to What Extent?—Could the readers of the "Merchant of Venice" but agree as to the extent to which the conventional Jew monster has been humanized by Shakespeare's "unconscious tact," then might they more easily find the way to master Jew's, which now, "by God's sonties," seems a hard way to hit. It is no mean happiness to be seated in the mean, but a hot temper leaps o'er a cold decree, and the reader whose judgment approves of this interpretation of the play is indeed fortunate if his brain is not compelled to devise laws for his blood and scant some excess of sympathy with the Hebrew father whose gentle daughter has been persuaded to abandon her home and the faith of her fathers; or with the aroused Jew's fierce passion for revenge, that "swollen gush of elemental passion," whose intensity may perhaps seem to give to vengeance a character of grandeur and to make of old Shylock a well-nigh tragic figure. It is not at all impossible for the reader whose deliberate choice is this third leaden casket of interpretation to find himself unhappily inclining at times toward the interpretation of the partisans of Shylock, the second given above, and that way madness lies for him, if his conscience hanging about the neck of his heart urges him to entertain toward Bassanio that warmth of affection he is persuaded he ought to entertain toward one who won the love of the fair Portia, of wondrous virtues, of whom it hath been said, "the poor rude world hath not her fellow."

The reader who holds the first interpretation given above passes lightly by the evidence of Shylock's humanity; the reader committed to the second interpretation either passes over or accounts for and justifies the ferocity of Shylock's desire for vengeance; for the reader whose judgment approves of the third interpretation, it is no mean happiness to remain seated in the mean.

But it were here easier to teach twenty what were good to be done than be one of the twenty to follow one's own

teaching. By my troth, to remain consistently seated in the mean is difficult. Indeed, it appears to be well-nigh impossible—to the modern reader. Whereas Ward emphasizes the "art" of Shakespeare in "not allowing either avarice or lust of vengeance to attain to such a pitch in his Jew as to take the character out of the range of human nature," Boas mildly censures his "inconsistency," and Barrett Wendell, believing that Shakespeare "could not have meant our sympathy to go with Shylock," turns to prove the "remoteness" of Elizabethan England and of Shakespeare from ourselves; while Ten Brink speaks of "a comic solution and a tragic character."

A Method of Interpretation Suggested—The Play to be Interpreted by the Feeling toward one another of the Characters of the Play.—There yet remains to consider a method of interpretation according to which the play must be read in the light of the feeling toward the characters of the play entertained by the other characters, and not in the light of the feeling entertained by a reader three centuries later, which may be quite different both toward the characters and the motives given or the causes suggested for the course of the action.

For example, Jessica's conduct is to many modern readers wholly inexcusable. But there can be no doubt as to the attitude of the other characters of the play. The fair Jessica is to them not only fair, but also wise and true. In her case no relentless fate pursues a tragic guilt. And so likewise in regard to Bassanio, Antonio's "most noble kinsman." The scruples as to the expedition of this heiress hunter, himself "not too proud of his scheme," are clearly "modern instances." His method of getting clear of all the debts he owes is not in the least objectionable to Antonio and Portia. To them Bassanio still stands within the eye of honor.

As to Antonio—to all the persons in the play, excepting Shylock—a kinder gentleman did not tread the earth, a man with affection wondrous sensible, the most unwearied spirit in doing courtesies, who won the hate of the merciless usurer by delivering from his forfeitures many that did make moan

to him, the royal merchant, the good Antonio. A trifle, to the persons in the play, was what Prof. Barrett Wendell has called Antonio's "expectoratory method" of manifesting distaste for the Hebrew race in general and for this dog Jew in particular. And Portia's reference to Antonio, to the effect that, being the bosom lover of her lord, he needs must be like her lord, and if so how little the cost bestowed in purchasing him "from out a state of hellish cruelty," assuredly does not indicate any feeling on her part that Antonio too needed to be taught the quality of mercy.

Shylock has, it is true, been humanized—though far more to the modern reader than to the persons in the play. Salarino was silenced, as well he might be, by Shylock's unanswerable plea, Hath not a Jew eyes, senses, affections, passions? fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons, as a Christian is? if you poison us, do we not die? and if you wrong us, shall we not revenge? But however greatly this "swollen gush of elemental passion" may move the reader to-day, though it did—for the time—silence Salarino, yet it did not change his attitude toward the dog Jew. The next time he saw him he stigmatized him as the most impenetrable cur that ever kept with men; and he is dismissed from the play and the reader's thoughts with Gratiano's jest,

"In christening thou shalt have two godfathers:
Had I been judge, thou shouldst have had ten more,
To bring thee to the gallows, not the font,"

while the thoughts of the reader are carried on to the sportive episode of the rings, and to a beautiful picture of moonlight and music.

The Play in the Light of Its Age—Shylock in Shakespeare's Day.—The treatment of Shylock by Antonio, and the attitude toward this treatment of his friends, especially of the kind-hearted Portia, is easily accounted for by one who reads the play in the light of the age—disregarding, for the time at least, the effect of this treatment on the reader of to-day. There can be no question as to the unsympathetic attitude of an Elizabethan spectator toward the Jew money lender.

For, though there is no record of the interpretation put upon Shylock in Shakespeare's day in his Globe Theater, yet, on account of the ferocity of the anti-Jewish prejudice of the time, the first interpretation given above, tempered a very little if at all by the third, is, presumably, the only one consonant with the spirit of the age.

Some Actors of Shylock.—Whatever may have been the portrayal of Shylock in Shakespeare's day, in 1701 at any rate, in the version of the play by George Granville, later Earl Lansdowne, it became a distinctly "low comedy" part. But in 1741 Macklin presented the text of Shakespeare, making the Jew not comic, but frightful. In 1814 Edmund Kean presented a new Shylock, "the depositary of the vengeance of a race," essentially the Shylock of the second interpretation above. Irving evidently believed that Shakespeare intended to enlist our sympathies on the side of the Jew; but Booth, though trying both, inclined to the first interpretation mentioned above, while Possart, of the Munich Theater, portrayed him as "the cruellest Jew alive."

Now Make Your Choice—Some God Direct Your Judgment.—There have been passed in review the following interpretations of the character of Shylock:

(1) Shylock as the bloodthirsty miser, the cutthroat dog, the dog Jew, in whose downfall the reader may wholly rejoice.

(2) Shylock as the depositary of the vengeance of a race, a man more sinned against than sinning, whose passion for revenge is accounted for by the century-long brutal treatment accorded to a race proud of its past by its Christian oppressors.

(3) Shylock as the conventional Jew miser and monster, but "humanized" by Shakespeare's perhaps unconscious art—Antonio, however, and not Shylock being the hero of the play.

There has also been discussed the effect upon the reader's sympathy with the other characters in the play of holding the second interpretation of Shylock rather than the first—particularly the effect upon the reader's attitude toward the

Jew's fair daughter, the gentle Jessica, who now becomes the heartless, runaway daughter of an abandoned father, who, false to her father and the faith of her fathers, marries an enemy of her race, and gives her dead mother's betrothal ring in exchange for a monkey.

There has been presented also the difficulty experienced by those whose judgment approves of the third interpretation of Shylock, as essentially Marlowe's cruel miser, the Jew of Malta, but humanized—in certain scenes humanized to such an extent as to make the portrayal seem, to some of these interpreters, hardly consistent—the inconsistency, however, if felt, being regarded as the measure of Shakespeare's greatness.

A method of interpretation has been illustrated at some length, according to which the play should be read in the light of the attitude toward Shylock of Portia and her friends, and in the light of the age—a method which results in justifying the first conception of Shylock rather than the second.

A few references have been made to the interpretation of Shylock given upon the stage.

The reader occupied with the literature of comment on the "Merchant of Venice," looking here upon this picture and on this, will presumably find that his mind is for a time, like Antonio's, tossing on the ocean, but it may perhaps, like Antonio's ships, come safely into harbor at the last, if he but notes that the attitude of most commentators toward all the characters in the play is determined largely by their attitude toward Shylock. Those who hold to the first interpretation of Shylock will, if consistent, wholly disagree with those who hold to the second—not only as to Shylock, but as to Jessica and all the other characters in the play. The reader of this comment finds it a hopeless task to attempt to reconcile these views. The only explanation needed in most cases is that the interpreters differ in regard to Shylock. Having once learned the attitude of a critic toward Shylock, the reader will in general find little difficulty in anticipating the critic's judgments in regard to all the per-

sons in the play—and in agreeing with these judgments throughout, provided the reader and the critic hold to the same conception of Shylock. Does the learned expositor seem to entertain a kindly feeling toward the gentle daughter, whose home to her was "hell?" He will then in all probability have a fling at her father, the dog Jew—to the entire satisfaction of the reader whose conception of Shylock is his; otherwise, to the reader's entire dissatisfaction. Cold indeed and labor lost is all discussion as to Jessica by those who differ as to Shylock.

Thus though no learned Bellario, however urgently sent for, hath had or can have wit enough to decide to the satisfaction of all the cause in controversy between the Jew and Antonio the merchant, yet it is some answer to note that the attitude of most interpreters toward all the other characters in the play is determined largely by their attitude toward the "lodged hate" that Shylock bears to Antonio. It is some answer to observe that those who hold the conception of Shylock as a merciless dog Jew are in general oblivious to the faults of Antonio and his friends; and that those who, on the contrary, accept the interpretation of Shylock as more sinned against than sinning, laying stress on Antonio's fault in that he hates Shylock's sacred nation, excuse Shylock when he in return says, "I hate him for he is a Christian," and altogether ignore the "But more" in Shylock's next statement,

"But more for that, in low simplicity, he lends out money gratis, and brings down the rate of usance here with us in Venice."

Not many sympathize with both Shylock, the abandoned father, and with Jessica, the runaway daughter, with Shylock as the representative of a wronged race and with the good Antonio's custom of voiding his rheum on Jewish gabardines. But should an interpreter appear to do so, he presumably holds to the third interpretation of Shylock, and there is then some uncertainty as to the extent of his sympathy with the humanized conventional Jew miser. The comment of this interpreter, either as to Jessica or as to Shylock, cannot be so easily anticipated. He will not make

Shylock the hero of the play, and yet he may at times be so carried beyond himself in his sympathies that with Prof. Ten Brink his heart "justly rebels" at some feature of the "justice" meted out to the Jew, whom Shakespeare has made "come so close to us humanly" that the interpreter becomes "too vividly conscious" of the suffering of the comic victim—a certain obliviousness to such suffering being essential to the enjoyment of comedy. Hence the *dénouement* or conclusion may not be to this interpreter altogether satisfactory—the conclusion of the play being, as a matter of course, altogether satisfactory to those who hold to the first interpretation of Shylock, altogether unsatisfactory to those who hold to the second.

Another "necessary question of the play"—viz., whether the "Merchant of Venice" "teaches the most comprehensive humanity" or "caresses the narrowest bigotries of the age"—also depends upon the interpretation adopted by the reader. Rabbi Krauskopf, indeed, who sees in the play "a most eloquent vindication of the Jew," predicts that "there will be a yet wider recognition of the play's unhistoric and impossible parts, while its historic part, the 'sufferance' of the Jew, will stand as a constant witness to the outrages to which the Jew has been subjected, and as a constant summons for reparation." Rabbi Lewinthal also is persuaded that "when Shakespeare makes such coarse and savage handling come from the hero of the story, who is otherwise an ideal character, a gentleman, one of nature's noblemen, the injustice of the world to the Jew is more distinctly brought out"—a consummation devoutly to be wished. But that this is the spirit toward the Jew in which the play was conceived, or that this was the attitude toward Shylock which the spectator of Shakespeare's day was expected to take, cannot for a moment be allowed by those who read the play in the light of its age or who in reading let their sympathies go where they are clearly expected to go.

A situation, however, which appeals to one age as comic may be no longer comic to another age. Indeed, of contemporary individuals the same situation provokes one to

mirth and another to tears. "According to the standpoint of the observer," says Prof. Ten Brink, "will an action or a situation appear pathetic or laughable—the question whether a certain failure or a certain evil appears ludicrous depends not only upon the kind and degree of the evil and the extent of its influence, but very essentially upon the standpoint of those who happen to be the spectators at the time."

The passing away of the wretched mediæval prejudice against the Jews may indeed, then, affect the attitude of the modern reader toward the characters and the situation in the "Merchant of Venice," though it cannot affect the spirit in which the play was conceived. To catch this spirit clearly is unquestionably the first task of literary criticism, when dealing with this play, the prime requisite for an interpretation of the meaning and significance of the play as a whole. The reader of the literature of comment on the "Merchant of Venice" who reads this comment to good purpose in the spirit of Bacon's advice—viz., to read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider—may possibly be so assisted thereby that at the last, his tormentors having taught him answers for deliverance, he will exclaim with Bassanio, and with a like happy result:

"And here choose I: joy be the consequence!"

PROPERTIES OF THE OCULAR MUSCLES

MUSCLE STUDY IN THE LIGHT OF NEURICITY, TONICITY, AND CONTRACTILITY. By Dr. G. C. Savage, Professor of Diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat, and Nose, in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University. 4 pp. Privately printed.

IN this tract, which is herewith printed in full, Dr. Savage has sought an opportunity to lay before his friends and correspondents certain conceptions concerning the properties of muscles, and more particularly of ocular muscles, which are fundamental in his treatment of the eye in his practice, in his writings, and before his classes. He says:

"In the accurate study of the ocular muscles there are three things that must be kept constantly in mind. The first is *neuricity*, the second is *tonicity*, and the third is *contractility*. *Neuricity* is a word that has been coined by Dr. G. W. Drake, of Hollins Institute, Va., and a better coinage has not been made. By it is meant that influence, not yet well understood, which travels along nerve fibers, either from a center to the periphery, or from a nerve ending to the center. In the one instance it is an efferent current, and in the other it is an afferent current. The one is a nervous impulse sent out from the brain or cord; the other is a nervous sensation that is sent to the brain or cord. *Neuricity* must be generated and stored; and, to become manifest, it must be liberated and conducted. It is not the present purpose of the writer to study the question How or where is it generated? or How is it stored, liberated, and conducted? It sufficiently resembles electricity in all these respects to more than justify the name *neuricity*. The present purpose is to study the efferent current that controls the muscles of the eye.

"*Tonicity* is an apt term and signifies the restful state of a muscle, or a muscle under the minimum of nerve influence—*neuricity*. In any pair of muscles, the *tonicity* of one may be represented by a and the *tonicity* of the other by b ; and the *neuricity* causing involuntary *contractility* of any muscle may be represented by x .

"When the head is in the primary position and the eyes are so set that the two visual axes lie in the extended horizontal plane, and are practically parallel with the extended median plane of the head, while the vertical axes are parallel with the median plane, the twelve extrinsic ocular muscles should be in a state of *tonicity* only—that is, each muscle should be under the influence of the minimum of *neuricity*. Such a condition of the muscles is *orthophoria*. In this condition the *tonicity*, a , of the internus equals the *tonicity*, b , of the externus; the *tonicity*, a , of the superior rectus equals the *tonicity*, b , of the inferior rectus; the *tonicity*, a , of the superior oblique equals the *tonicity*, b , of the inferior oblique.

Such a perfect state of muscle harmony presupposes that the muscles of accommodation are, likewise, in a state of tonicity, the eyes being either emmetropic or myopic.

"The tonicity of any extrinsic ocular muscle is determined by its origin and insertion, which fixes its length, and by the size or volume of the muscle. There is power in the tonicity of any pair of ocular muscles, and this power is manifested in the placing of the eye, when not under the influence of the guiding sensation, in a definite position in the orbit. This position is always shown by a proper phorometric test. If there is lateral orthophoria, $a = b$, (a being the tonicity of the internus and b being the tonicity of the externus). If there is esophoria, a is greater than b ; and if there is exophoria, b is greater than a . The quantity of the esophoria shows the degree of contractility necessary on the part of the externus, added to its tonicity, for placing the eye in the primary position. Representing the neuricity for exciting involuntary contractility by x , we have $a = b + x$. This contractility is excited by neuricity, not from a volitional center but from a basal or voluntary center, which center never discharges neuricity except under abnormal conditions.

"Likewise the quantity of the exophoria shows the degree of contraction on the part of the internus needed to supplement its tonicity, in placing the eye in the primary position. In this condition $b = a + x$. The neuricity exciting the contraction of the internus comes from a basal center, and not from the volitional convergence center. The basal centers may be compared to storage batteries, in that they soon become exhausted. They are certainly relay stations for the volitional centers—the nine conjugate centers.

"What has been said of the lateral muscles is true of the other pairs. The only desirable, non-exhausting condition of any pair of ocular muscles is that of orthophoria, in which state the basal center of neither muscle is ever called on to discharge its stored neuricity.

"In any form of heterophoria, the basal centers are kept in a state of constant activity to assist the volitional centers

in maintaining binocular single vision, whereas in orthophoria the volitional centers act alone. Several illustrations may be given. In a case of esophoria, the basal center of one or both externi is always in a state of excitation—is always discharging neuricity, in the interest of binocular single vision. In looking at any point located anywhere on the line of intersection of the extended vertical and horizontal planes of the head, the basal centers for the two externi are kept in action to prevent the visual axes from crossing between the object and the observer. If the object is at infinity, contractility plus tonicity of both externi is necessary to equal the tonicity of the interni; if the object is near by, the normal impulse sent from the volitional center of convergence (the 3d conjugate center) is restrained from producing excessive convergence by reflex excitation of the basal centers of both externi. If the object to be fixed is directly to the right, the eyes will be made to move in that direction by a discharge of neuricity from the 4th conjugate brain center, which discharge is sent in equal quantities to the right externus and the left internus. Since the left internus has greater tonicity in esophoria than has the right externus, the response of the former would be more powerful than the response of the latter, under the stimulus of a given quantity of neuricity, hence the sweep of the left eye would be more rapid than the sweep of the right. To prevent the diplopia that would result, the neuricity sent to the right externus from the 4th conjugate (volitional) center must be supplemented by neuricity from the basal (involuntary) center connected with this muscle. In this movement of the two eyes the right internus and the left externus receive no neuricity from either voluntary or involuntary centers. To make this illustration clearer, the neuricity for exciting involuntary contractility may be represented by x , as already shown, while the neuricity for exciting voluntary contractility may be represented by y . Since a represents the tonicity of the internus and b represents the tonicity of the externus, the following formula would represent the right sweep of the eyes: $b + y + x = a + y$. In a case of ex-

ophoria the right sweep of the eyes would give the following formula: $b + y = a + y + x$. In lateral orthophoria the right sweep of the eyes would give the following formula: $b + y = a + y$. In all voluntary movements $y = y$, for the neuricity sent out by any conjugate brain center is equally divided between the two muscles over which it presides.

"Every cardinal movement of the eyes might be illustrated in the same simple way for both orthophoria and all forms of heterophoria, and so could all oblique movements be thus studied.

"The principle involved in the treatment, surgical or non-surgical, of any and all forms of heterophoria is the elimination of x , which is the doing away with the necessity for any excitation of the basal, or involuntary, centers connected with the ocular muscles. In other words, the aim of all treatment is to so relate the muscles of any pair that the tonicity of the one shall equal the tonicity of the other. In such a state, since y always equals y , the formula, of necessity, would be $a + y = b + y$, whatever may be the direction of the point of fixation.

"Can prisms in positions of rest eliminate x ? Yes, but only when the prismatic effect is equally divided between the two eyes, provided the error is equal in the two. How? By allowing the eyes to assume those positions which the tonicity of muscles would cause. This would mean a full prismatic correction of the error. Prisms interfere with some of the visual judgments, and are, therefore, objectionable.

"Gymnastic exercise, rhythmic in character, of the weaker muscle of a pair will increase its size and therefore will augment its tonicity, so as finally to make $a = b$. In suitable cases exercise is the ideal method of treatment. It eliminates x .

"In many cases the heterophoria is so great that prisms cannot be given, nor can the tonicity of the weaker muscle of a pair be so increased by exercise as to eliminate x . In these cases operations alone are capable of effecting a cure—the elimination of x . An operation on the weaker muscle

must increase its tonicity, while an operation on the stronger muscle is intended to diminish its tonicity. In every case the aim is to make the tonicity of the one muscle equal the tonicity of the other. One of two operations on the weaker muscle will increase its tonicity: The one to be preferred is the shortening or tucking; the other is advancement of its insertion. On the stronger muscle, for lessening its tonicity there is but one operation—viz., central partial tenotomy. Since the heterophoric condition is, practically, always equal in the two eyes, the operative effect, whether to increase or diminish tonicity, should be equally divided between the two eyes.

“Pseudo-heterophoria always depends on errors of refraction, and are curable by lenses.”

SALARIES OF PROFESSORS IN SOUTHERN COLLEGES.*

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THE statistics herein given have been compiled from the letters of presidents of forty-seven of the leading colleges in the Southern States. Circular letters were sent out to nearly all the best colleges in the South, and significant is the fact that nearly all the best institutions gave the information called for, while only a few of the weaker ones did so. The facts thus obtained, then, will give the best possible view of the situation under existing circumstances.

Owing to the fact that the institutions reporting vary in the number of men and financial strength, it seemed advisable to arrange them in classes accordingly: Class one is an average of all institutions reporting; two, the strongest reporting; three, the medium; four, the weakest; and five, agricultural and mechanical schools. As stated, this classification is made on the number of men employed and salaries paid them.

*Read at Oxford, Miss., November 7, 1902, before the Association of Southern Colleges and Preparatory Schools in eighth annual session.

The average number of men employed in the whole number of colleges which reported is eighteen: In the best colleges 24-30, in the medium 16-23, in the weakest 8-15, and in the agricultural and mechanical colleges about 25. It may be seen from the statistics about to be given that the salaries vary, approximately, as the number of men employed. The salaries paid in forty-seven institutions, according to classification, is as follows:

NUMBER REPORTING, FORTY-SEVEN COLLEGES.

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
Full Professors.....	\$1,893	\$1,399	\$1,596.50
Associate Professors.....	1,132	832	982
Instructors.....	879	502	641
Average for class, \$1,073.			

THIRTEEN BEST COLLEGES.

Full Professors.....	\$2,185	\$1,736	\$1,960
Associate Professors.....	1,419	1,005	1,212
Instructors	987	559	773
Average for class, \$1,315.			

EIGHT MEDIUM COLLEGES.

Full Professors.....	\$1,625	\$1,100	\$1,362
Associate Professors.....	1,016	773	875
Instructors	810	550	680
Average for class, \$972.			

NINE SMALL COLLEGES.

Full Professors.....	\$1,366	\$1,005	\$1,185
Associate Professors.....	1,016	733	875
Instructors	810	550	680
Average for class, \$972.			

NINE SMALL COLLEGES.

Full Professors.....	\$1,366	\$1,005	\$1,185
Associate Professors.....	850	466	658
Average for class, \$774.			

NINE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGES.

Full Professors.....	\$2,085	\$1,458	\$1,772
Associate Professors.....	1,243	800	1,021
Instructors	820	398	609
Average for class, \$1,134.			

It is not difficult to see that only the best universities and colleges pay living salaries to the men employed. Those

men who labor for the weaker colleges do so from feelings of duty. They must be filled with the spirit of charity, and at the same time must have an eye to the future, when they will possibly be advanced to positions in the stronger institutions.

As stated before, the figures given are from the best colleges of the South and, therefore, show the brighter side of the picture. When all the facts are brought to light, when the details *sub rosa* are revealed, it will be found that there are other drawbacks besides the small salaries offered. In some of these colleges, for instance, only a part of the monthly salary is paid before the end of the season.

The patient professor in some of them must wait till the treasurer or the president can make the rounds and get other donations, till the hat is passed to receive the gifts of charity.

In addition to the fact that the weaker colleges did not report, even the stronger ones were doubtless set forth in the best garb. It is but natural that the president of an institution should show the institution in its best colors. After having taken a close view of the figures given and applying the rules of arithmetic carefully, one must conclude that \$1,000 per annum is a fair estimate of a professor's salary in Southern institutions of learning, and that, too, exclusive of the weaker ones.

Again, the standard of living of the men of letters is necessarily high, varying some with the place of residence and with the individual, but it will be found impossible for a professor with even a small family to accumulate more than a small amount annually under conditions now existing. The colleges reporting gave the cost of board and room for a single man as \$200 a year, while house rent for a family of five is \$250. Adding to this the cost of other necessities, and the cost of some pleasures, with but a few luxuries, generally the professor of family will do well to make assets and liabilities balance.

Besides the high standard which this man's life demands, the deficit made in his exchequer by the expense of six or

eight years of previous college training must be taken into account. This cost will differ in amount. From \$2,000 to \$3,000 is a conservative estimate for the expense. The time necessary for preparation must also be kept in mind. It comes to pass that by the time the college man is ready for a professorship the deficit in his treasury, including remuneration for time spent, would be something like \$4,000, which amount, plus 8 per cent interest, the average college professor cannot replace in a lifetime. But this is not the whole cost. The college man, above all others, must keep abreast with the times. Let him cease to study, to attend associations, to take a course occasionally at some university, to visit Europe, to spend a year's salary for material, and the publication of the book which his ambition prompts him to write, and which is seldom a source of income—let him neglect these things, and soon he will be relegated.

In addition to these costs and disadvantages, society at large has a claim upon the generosity of this poorly paid man. His hand is ever open to the poor. All benevolent societies insist that by virtue of his position the professor must head the list with the biggest subscription. China and far-off Ethiopia are made glad through his beneficence, the heathen are made to see, dark places are made light.

It might be proper on another occasion to dwell at length upon this phase of the subject; but as the subject under discussion is more mercenary than philanthropic, it will be better at this point to call attention to the income of some of the other professions in comparison with the profession of teaching. Compare, for example, the professor with his \$1,000 income, minus the cost of living, etc., and the traveling man with the same amount plus the cost of living. Compare him and the real estate or insurance agents, who make from \$1,500 up to several thousand every year. The railroad conductor and the engineer are better paid. Judges receive five times as much.

Therefore, understanding the situation, the college professor fixes his hopes on some of the other walks of life. The man who enters the work permanently must do so with

the spirit of the martyr. There is a living income, and possibly some advancement for the best men, but the common lot get neither living nor advancement. It may be said, however, that only the best men make much progress in any profession—this law is still more applicable to scholarly progress.

At the age of twenty-eight or thirty years the college man is, perchance, ready for his work, having already spent the best part of his life and all his inheritance in securing a pittance of knowledge. He takes a chair in one of the small colleges, labors hard and long, grows from poor to mediocre, and from mediocre to middling fair, and at the age of forty-five or fifty years has run his course. He retires from the profession at the suggestion of the physician and the Board of Trustees, his total accumulation amounting, possibly, to a small home and a large family. Another succeeds him—he, too, when he has seen the wintry sun twice twenty times return, retires or is driven from the field. The conclusion of the whole matter is that the way of the college professor is a hard one. His life, too, is circumscribed by public opinion, he must be as harmless as a dove, must eschew politics and poetry, must be as wise as a serpent and as tireless and sleepless as time itself. It is true that after he is retired from the profession he is, in a way, sometimes honored by being called upon to address some literary body, but is generally followed by a younger and more flashy talker who receives the congratulations, while the old man goes receiving no reward and little notice. The professor, as the poet, is “tickled by praise,” and old age dulls not his ears to the critic’s blame or the multitude’s applause.

The young man in the weaker colleges sees the goal of his profession, and plans to shun it. There are two ways of escape: to break into one of the few institutions which pay living wages, or leave the profession altogether. If he succeeds in the profession, the weak college suffers the loss when he is promoted. If he changes professions, the college has served but as a field for his manœuvres. It is easy to see, then, that the work of the small college is not as

efficient, and easy to see why it cannot be as efficient as it might be otherwise. This college is the place for the training of the university professor or a halting place for the bankrupt college graduate or undergraduate.

Financial weakness is the greatest and, in fact, the only drawback to the Southern colleges. Half a million dollars, it is said, would put most of them on their feet; few, however, have the required amount. But somehow the small colleges continue to do their work. They reach boys the larger institutions never would and never could reach. They make men who otherwise would pass unhonored and unsung through life. This good work is done and must be done at the expense of the professor. There are Southern colleges doing first-class college work, which pay their professors but \$400 per annum. Out of this amount, \$200 must be spent for board alone. The money received, as well as the professor, is soon spent.

It is a law of economics that capital must be used up in producing wealth; it is a law of life that the body cannot live unless it at the same time die, so it is a law of the poorly endowed college that the professor must be a living sacrifice, entirely submissive to every edict of the Board of Trustees. This is necessary for the continued existence of the institution. In the larger and better endowed colleges the students help carry the burdens (quoting "Twentieth Century Educational Problems"): "For the first year and after, through the second, the student is instructed by young and inexperienced assistants and is fortunate if he even meets the celebrated men for whose instructions he has paid so high a price. During the Junior and Senior years he ruins his chirography taking notes as the learned professors lecture. During the first two years the student is disappointed in the instructor, and during the last two in the instruction." If it is true of the stronger colleges that they are so poorly endowed they must have all of the Freshman and most of the Sophomore work done by young and inexperienced men, how could it be thought possible for the

weak institutions to continue existence at all, except through the continued sacrificing of the talent employed?

There are two remedies for this state of affairs brought about by the financial embarrassment of these colleges: either there must be fewer colleges, or else those now established must be better endowed. Prof. Babbitt's suggestion, offered in a paper at a former meeting of this Association, is to limit the number of degree-giving colleges to those having a fixed endowment, that endowment to be one large enough to enable colleges to do successful work. This, however, would be unfair and unjust, for no one can deny that some of the weakest institutions financially are doing some of the best work for the boys and girls of our country. Then there is one other remedy: those who have the means must come to the rescue.

Such conditions are a serious drawback to the scholarship of the land. There are but the fewest men who believe that knowledge, *per se*, is a palliative for every ill; few who, like Edison, can forget the world and the stomach in order to proceed with some original work or investigation. It is sometimes said that you cannot cool the ardor of a good man, that such a man will put his mark high and be unmindful of both self and salary, and will ascend the heights shouting: "Excelsior." If such a man breathes, go mark him well, for, like the poor boy carrying the strange banner, he will soon be overcome, covered up with the snows of adversity. Then another must succeed him.

The salary a profession pays is not a small item. Prof. Babbitt again says: "I have examined many programmes for improving our part of the universe, and I never yet saw one which did not include a raise of the author's salary, or in the compensation for the kind of work he does."

We are accustomed to think of the professor as a man who does little for society or for the pleasures of life; his life is in his library or cloister, he is a literary hermit, a monk of low degree; to him, wisdom in its ordinary sense is more precious than silver and much fine gold. The flash of diamonds oppresses him; even the eyes of beauty have lost their

charm. 'Tis true, he is monarch of what he surveys, but his study walls are the limit to his vision.

The more rigid and unremunerative any line of life, the fewer there will be who follow it. Money getteth all things; men therefore say, "Get money." Money is the root of all evil; the college professor, being a man, and of course speaking after the manner of men, would say, "Give me both root and branch."

Again, men desire honor and prestige, and in America, especially, money gives them that distinction desired, hence men wish money. The best possible results in any line of work demand the best men, and the best men demand the best pay. True it is that duty is a great word, and true many men devote their lives to duty alone; but how much easier would the labor be if made cheerful by a few shekels of silver! Men have a double vision—one eye upon duty, and the other upon their income. Let their eye become single, and life will prove a failure.

A country cannot hope to maintain a high grade of scholarship without maintaining its scholars. The teachers train the minds and, therefore, direct the thought of the country; hence they ought to be the best men the country can afford. As before said, these men must have an income sufficient for easy living and a surplus amount for later years; the days in which they have no pleasure will come at length.

Our attention is often called to Germany, where many of the professors are poorly paid, but money is not the measure of success in Germany; there the leading men are not always the men who have the most wealth. Then, the situation is different there from what it is here, for we are more mercenary.

Men love pleasure; they like to be amused, they are fond of society, occasionally at least; but the stringency in money matters makes the life of the professor cramped and in many places serves as a barrier against his entrance into the best social circles. Though fond of books, men of learning are not always so absorbed in study that they are unhuman in their desires. Were they so, their wives—could they af-

ford wives—would make home exceedingly unpleasant for them.

But in addition to all these drawbacks, to make the condition still worse, when a financial crisis comes in the affairs of the college, the authorities resort to the one known means of relief—cutting salaries. Finally, it is no wonder that the statement has been made that one can always tell a teacher when he enters a bank to have a check cashed—he seems lost—such an act is always new to him; he is more accustomed to draw out the latent powers of mind than the shekels of silver from the bank vaults.

It behooves this Association to suggest some means of alleviating these conditions.

BISHOP M'TYEIRE—A CHAPEL TALK.

DR. W. F. TILLET, sometime since, in conducting the chapel services, made the portraits hanging upon the walls of the chapel the theme for several "five-minute" talks. The first of these talks was on the life-size portrait of Bishop McTyeire, and was in substance as follows:

"A few mornings since, one of the younger professors, pointing to that large oil portrait hanging there to my right on the wall of the chapel, asked me whose picture it was. At first I looked at him with not a little surprise that any one here should not know. And then I remembered that, although the man who stands there in life-size portrait was for fourteen years after the University was founded the most familiar figure and the most conspicuous personality on the campus, it is now nearly fourteen years since he died and was laid to rest in a sacred and familiar spot near the center of the campus. It was a reasonable question. How could my younger brother and colleague know whose picture it was until some one should tell him? I remembered also that class after class of young men has been entering the University who never knew him at all, and so it has come to pass that the chapel is filled with those who have to ask, as did my colleague, whose picture that is.

"I want to tell you something—what I can in the five minutes at my command—of that man to whom we all owe so much—

Bishop H. N. McTyeire. We all owe him a debt of gratitude we can never fully pay; but we can keep his name, as it justly deserves to be kept, in everlasting remembrance and honor. Vanderbilt University has two founders, and he is one of them. He is indeed its first founder. The University was first born as an ideal in his brain and heart (and that of other co-workers), or it would never have been brought into actual existence by the million-dollar gift of Commodore Vanderbilt. Nearly all the planning for the University was done by Bishop McTyeire as long as he lived; and in many respects he was building more wisely and grandly than he knew. He it was who bought the land and had the grounds laid out, and located every building except Kissam Hall; indeed, we might almost say that he located every tree on the campus. It was sometimes hard for him to guide any one across the grounds for having to stop at so many spots and tell the visitor of incidents connected with trees or walks or buildings. Seventeen different titles, I have heard him say, were made by as many different owners of property, in order to secure the seventy-seven acres now contained in the campus. It was by his thoughtfulness that all these beautiful and well-shaded walks were provided. He it was who had every valuable species of tree brought until over a hundred varieties are now found here on our grounds.

“He took both pleasure and pride in whatever contributed in any way to the success of the University and the happiness of its Faculty and students. He was the eye that looked after everything, because interested in everything. Never were public exercises held in this chapel, but he was to be seen sitting here on the platform, or over there in a chair to the right. Never a professor came here and entered upon his work, but that Bishop McTyeire made his success a matter of deepest personal interest. Never a young man came here as a student, but that he found in Bishop McTyeire at once, if he would make himself known, a friend interested in all that he might be and do. He rejoiced in the success of every Vanderbilt boy, kept up often with their records, and wrote an appreciated line to the parents. That is a splendid picture of Bishop McTyeire hanging there, and you should know, when you look up to it, not only who it is, but that it is the face of a friend and benefactor that is looking down upon you; and his ceaseless

benediction is being silently pronounced year by year upon every Vanderbilt boy that is doing work that is honest and true. All honor to that great man! Most great men grow smaller the nearer you approach them, but he was one man who grew larger and grander the nearer you came to him. Not that picture alone, but this entire university is his true memorial and monument."

Other talks were made in turn on the pictures of Commodore Vanderbilt, Mrs. Vanderbilt, William H. Vanderbilt, Chancellor Garland, Dr. A. L. P. Green, Dempsey Weaver, and also on the bust of Col. E. W. Cole. The speaker told something of the life and character of the men represented, the relation they sustained to the University, and what they had done for it by way of gifts in money or service or both. He also told various incidents about them such as would teach each its own lesson and inspire young men, by their struggles and achievements, to have high purposes in life and be faithful to every trust committed to them. There are also four groups of pictures of Methodist divines, containing the portraits of Bishops Soule, Andrew, Capers, Wightman, Kavanaugh, Keener, Bascom, Pierce, Doggett, Early, and Marvin. Each of these groups furnished the theme of a talk, and also the mural tablet in memory of Bishop Paine. The closing talk of the series, on "A Vanderbilt Hall of Fame," was published in the *QUARTERLY* for January, 1903, Vol. III., p. 4.

DR. STUBBLEFIELD'S NIAGARA FALLS ADDRESS.

BEFORE the annual meeting of the National Dental Association at Niagara Falls, July 28-31, 1902, Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, Dean of the Vanderbilt Department of Dentistry, read a paper which, at the time and since, has attracted much attention and caused much favorable comment among dentists. It is entitled "A Bird's-Eye View of Pathology," and is printed, together with the discussion which followed upon it, in the *Dental Digest* of Chicago for December, 1902. The subject was selected in protest against the depreciating remark of a fellow-dentist that pathology was a subject which dentists did not understand and could not hope to understand. "If such a sentiment can honestly exist in the mind of a typical member of the

profession," said Dr. Stubblefield, "there should be no apology necessary for any attempt to render more simple what is so fundamental to our everyday work. . . . There is no subject so abstruse that its fundamental principles may not be stated so tersely that they can be comprehended easily. My hope is to thus simply and clearly present the essential principles of Pathology."

He then defined Pathology simply as "the study of diseased or perverted functions as distinguished from Physiology, which considers healthy or normal functions." This change from healthy function is an effect which, like every other, must have its cause. The central idea of all diagnostic effort, therefore, is to identify the cause, while the object of all therapeutic effort is to remove the cause and restore the diseased or perverted function. He then went on to classify the causes of pathological conditions into, first, those more obscure and oftentimes intangible sources of disturbance, as yet the least understood of all, which are "generally brought within the term malnutrition, or those causes which, from within, pervert the course of nature and bring deformity;" secondly, "unsanitary surroundings;" thirdly, "outside interferences," like wounds and poisons; and, finally, the presence of microorganisms. Giving a "bird's-eye view" of what is known to science about these several classes of causes, he went on more particularly to show what modern bacteriological science is teaching us about the presence of microbes in and about the body. Most of them prove harmless, because the healthy body is strong enough to resist them. But as soon as for any cause resistance is broken down they become the immediate and instant cause of pathological conditions. He then discussed the methods of prevention, through which, by sanitation and otherwise, these organisms can be "starved out;" and finally the methods and agencies of restoration which nature herself asserts and which it is the function of the skilled physician to promote and assist.

In discussing the paper, Dr. James Truman, one of the older and leading dentists of Philadelphia, said: "Every one of us is well aware that to-day the majority of diseases are attributed to these minute vegetable products, and it is to them that we as dentists and pathologists must devote special attention. I am gratified that bacteriology has become an important study in

all our dental colleges, and that the students of to-day are prepared to treat cases and to give an intelligent answer when asked concerning the causes of certain pathological conditions. It is the mission of dentistry to cultivate the minds, not only of this profession and of the medical profession, but of the great laity, so as to enable them to understand that it is unsanitary conditions of life which produce these pathological organisms. . . . It is the duty of the profession to instruct the world concerning prophylaxis of the oral cavity, so that all forms of contamination therein may be removed and not left to breed disease throughout the system. . . . Can we not teach in our public schools, and go forth as missionaries in regard to this matter, to make the world at large understand that dentistry is something more than the mere filling and extraction of teeth? We should be the leaders in all attempts to improve the condition of humanity."

PROGRESS IN CUNEIFORM INTERPRETATION.*

COMPARATIVELY few people realize what an abundant literature was brought to light in the latter half of the last century when the Englishman Layard and others of his fellow-workers restored to us the civilization of the Assyrians and Babylonians.

The story of the decipherment of these inscriptions is a high tribute to the skill of scholarship and the persistence of the scientific spirit. The language was utterly unknown. Whether it read from left to right, or from right to left, whether it was alphabetic or hieroglyphic, whether it had Semitic or Indo-European affinities, was entirely a matter of conjecture. There was practically no clue, and although trilingual and bilingual inscriptions were found, no key, such as the Rosetta Stone furnished to decipherers of Egyptian hieroglyphics, was discovered. One by one suggestive facts were laid hold of by various scholars in England, Ireland, Germany, and France, who gave their lives to the solution of this problem. Of course there have been skeptics; but to-day the literature of the As-

*Assyrian and Babylonian Letters belonging to the Kouyunjik Collection of the British Museum. By Robert Francis Harper, of the University of Chicago. University of Chicago Press.

syrians and Babylonians is an open book, and translations therefrom are accepted with as much confidence as if they came from Greek or Latin manuscripts. Scholarship has no prouder record than when she stands to-day with the riddle of this Sphinx solved in her hand.

The pioneer work in excavations was done by the English and French; and to the former is due, in large measure, the credit for making Assyriology. The Germans, who are doing good work both at home and in the field, are late comers. While American scholarship and enterprise entered into this field recently, there is every reason to be proud of the results accomplished. The University of Pennsylvania organized an expedition in 1888, of which Prof. R. F. Harper was Assyriologist. The University has excavated with great success at Nippur from that day to this, and already a fine collection of tablets have found a home in the Museum at Philadelphia.

Some idea of the opportunity for research that is here opened up, and the volume of literature brought to light, may be obtained if we consider for a moment the variety of subjects included. There is, first of all and in some respects most important of all, the historical inscriptions which give us the history of each Assyrian king. These were naturally the favorite hunting ground of the early Assyriologists, because they were easy of interpretation and because the historical results were accessible and abundant. In this field two Americans have done splendid work—Dr. R. F. Harper on the text and interpretation of the Ezar Haddon inscription, and Dr. D. G. Lyon on the Sargon text. There is, besides these historical texts, a vast body of religious texts containing omens, incantations, psalms, prayers, and ritual. These are now attracting a great deal of attention. Here are found the creation and flood stories, and the recently discovered law book of Hammurabi (B.C. 2285-2242), whose legislation has been compared to that of Moses. Again, the contract literature, of which there is a vast store, contains the minute details of the business transactions of the daily life of the Assyrians and Babylonians, dated, sealed, and witnessed to. Another very distinct and exceedingly interesting body of literature is that which goes under the name of Epistolary. This contains the private, public, official, and

royal correspondence of the empire, and covers, as a matter of course, a very wide range of subjects.

The credit for making this literature accessible is due almost wholly to Prof. R. F. Harper, of the University of Chicago. Before he entered this field, some desultory work had been done by S. A. Smith, Friedrich Delitzsch, and others; but the problem was not seriously attacked till in 1892, with the publication of Volume I. of his "Assyrian and Babylonian Letters," Dr. Harper announced his intention of completing the publication of the entire series of letters now preserved in the British Museum. Since that time he has kept this worthy object in view, and the eighth volume, published in a very handsome manner as one of the "Decennial Publication" volumes, has just come from the University of Chicago Press.

The whole eight volumes have been very heartily received by scholars, and rightly so, since they are fine examples of scholarly work. Another eight volumes will be needed to complete the series, after which Prof. Harper purposes to give a résumé of the contents of these letters together with grammatical and lexicographical notes, a work that he is qualified in a very especial measure to do.

J. H. STEVENSON.

THE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.

ATTENTION has been called in a previous number of the *QUARTERLY* to the organization of a Correspondence School in connection with the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt. It has been but a few months since the work was actually begun, so that it is yet too early to sum up the results achieved. Nevertheless, these few months have brought substantial success, and justify a more abundant hope for the future.

When the work was begun last fall, it was thought that if one hundred students were enrolled for the first year it would be all that could be rightly expected. It was thought, too, that in the unorganized condition incident to the beginning of such a work the force at hand would not be able to handle a larger number. Facts have proven the estimate at fault. Instead of one hundred, the enrollment is at present 220, and the prospects are that it will reach 250 before the year has closed. A

large per cent of the students are Conference "Undergraduates" pursuing the regular Conference Course of Study. So that probably not far from one-fourth of all the undergraduate preachers of the Church are thus enrolled in the Correspondence School, and are doing more or less systematic work from week to week.

This year has been the experimental stage. Having of necessity to begin the work with plans but partially formulated, the work has, of course, been prosecuted with more difficulty and with less success than would be the case another year. Still the work accomplished has, on the whole, been very satisfactory. The instructors engaged in the work—and all the professors of the Biblical Department are so engaged—are more than ever convinced of the value of the correspondence work and of its adaptability to the needs of the young ministry of the Church. The students, too, bear testimony to the helpfulness of the Correspondence Courses. A student from Missouri says: "I am delighted with the Correspondence School work, and am quite sure it will supply a long-felt need in our Church." Another from Texas writes: "This finishes the first book, and, if I get no further benefit from the course, I am amply repaid by the good I have already gotten." Such words as these from the earnest young preachers of the Church are the best evidence of the success of the new undertaking.

When the School was organized, it was thought by some to be very doubtful whether the various Annual Conferences would lend their indorsement to the Correspondence plan. But this doubt, so far as it existed, has passed away. Already the new movement has gained the good opinion and indorsement of almost all the Conferences, and in nearly all of them the certificates of the School will be accepted in lieu of examinations before the Conference Committees. In one of the Conferences at least—the Memphis—the Board of Education has made provision whereby any young preacher of the Conference who desires to take up the work may receive, if necessary, sufficient financial aid to enable him to do so. Such interest on the part of the Church means much for the success of the Correspondence School, and furnishes cause for great encouragement.

THE FURMAN WILL CASE.

THE case of the Furman heirs against the executors for the purpose of breaking the will of Mrs. Mary J. Furman, under which the University is the chief beneficiary, was argued on appeal of the heirs before the Supreme Court of Tennessee at its recent session in Nashville. Recognizing the importance of the case, the Court allowed two days to the attorneys for argument. The Court adjourned on March 31 without rendering judgment, and accordingly no decision can be expected before its next session in Nashville in December.

THE SUCCESS OF THE OLYMPIAN.

SOMEWHAT less than a year ago several Nashville gentlemen, most of them closely connected with Vanderbilt University, made up a fund of several thousand dollars to experiment with the publication of a first-class illustrated literary magazine at Nashville. The result was the issue of *The Olympian*, the first number of which was noticed in the January *QUARTERLY*. Four numbers have now been issued, and with each one the success has been more marked and the promise has grown brighter for the future. The editors have had no difficulty in securing contributions from the best grade of writers in poetry, fiction, narration, and description, and from writers whose interest in the enterprise extends beyond their honorarium and amounts to a genuine good will. One department is absolutely unique—the department devoted to news from the colleges and universities. It is world-wide in its scope, and necessarily limited to items of genuine public interest. The department of amateur sport gives impartial consideration to all kinds from all sections of the country.

Its reception by the reading public has been almost remarkable. Its subscription list is not local, but embraces all sections, and it has already gained a foothold upon the news stands in competition with the magazines whose names have long been familiar, so that the organized news agencies are eager to handle it through thousands of their agencies.

With this showing at the end of three months, the promoters have been able to interest investors in it. The capital stock

has been increased from \$5,000 to \$50,000. The new directory consists of Mr. F. O. Watts, President of the First National Bank of Nashville; Mr. Whitefoord R. Cole, B.A. '94, Capitalist; Mr. G. M. Neely, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Warren & Neely; Dr. W. L. Dudley; and Dr. J. H. Stevenson. The officers are: Dr. Dudley, President; Dr. Stevenson, Vice President and Chairman of the Editorial Committee; Theodore H. Brewer, '92-'98 A., Secretary and Managing Editor. Grantland Rice, B.A. '01, is editor of the department of amateur sport.

THE GLEE CLUB.

THE Vanderbilt Glee Club has just ended one of the best seasons of its career. Under the leadership of Mr. Justin Thatcher it has attained a degree of efficiency perhaps in advance of that achieved by the organization in any previous year, the chorus work especially showing the result of careful and consistent training. The instrumental club has shown no less improvement. While Mr. Flick's work has always been most creditable, yet he appears to have outdone himself this year and has developed a club that would be a credit to any institution.

The Glee Club's Southern trip was very successful, and the audiences were everywhere pleased. Concerts were given at Columbia, Tenn.; Evergreen and Athens, Ala.; and three days were spent at the Southern Chautauqua, De Funiak Springs, Fla., where four concerts were given.

The usual Glee Club weather prevailed in a most virulent form on the night set for the annual concert in Nashville, it being the coldest and stormiest night of the season. As but few dared to venture out, only a portion of the programme was given, and the regular concert was postponed until the latter part of March, when a very successful entertainment was presented, consisting, besides the usual vocal and instrumental numbers, of a recitation by H. H. Coontz, and burlesques upon Creator's Band and the Tennessee Legislature, which were much enjoyed by the audience.

The officers of the Club were: G. W. Dyer, President; D. P. Brown, Vice President; J. H. Gamble, Secretary; Harley Cawthon, Treasurer; V. W. Blake, Manager.

BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NEW AND THE OLD RENAISSANCE. A Group of Studies in Art and Letters. By Edwin Wiley. Publishing House of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. 12mo. 256 pp. Price, \$1.25.

THIS charming little book is written by Mr. Edwin Wiley, instructor in English, and deals with the interesting eras of the old and new renaissance. The interpretation of the spirit of this period shows a wide knowledge and close intimacy with the lives and motives of the great souls of that age of change and rebirth. "The renaissance," as our author has put it, "was a revolt of humanity; an imperious call for human freedom of thought and action, a glorification of the individual as opposed to the mass. With pagan popes in the chair of St. Peter's, and princes ruling by intrigue and poison, and sybarites and hypocrites teaching the people, with Straparellos, Aretinos using their pens to inflame lust, scoffing at the most sacred things in life and religion, is there wonder that Michael Angelo, with his art, preached the sure coming of the day of judgment?"

Albrecht Dürer and the German Renaissance; Dante Gabriel Rossetti and the Pre-Raphaelites; William Morris, that "Master Craftsman;" and our modern George Inness, a "Painter of the Inward Light," all come in for a most appreciative and critical treatment.

The book has received many laudatory comments. One critic writes: "Mr. Wiley's essays demonstrate a thorough acquaintance with the subject, genuine artistic insight, and an original line of thought cleverly pursued. His style is clear and excellent, and many passages of the essays possess true literary beauty."

Dr. W. F. Tillett, Dean of the Biblical Department, has reprinted in pamphlet form (17 pp., Bigham & Smith, Agents) his article on "Modern Archæology and the Old Testament," which recently appeared in the *Presbyterian Quarterly*. In this article Dr. Tillett gives a number of instances of important archæological discoveries bearing on biblical points, and concludes his paper with these words: "Not all our traditional views regarding the Old Testament are being corroborated; but that the general historical trustworthiness of these ancient Scriptures is being constantly and powerfully confirmed

is a fact so evident that even hostile critics are forced to acknowledge it."

"Whys in Pharmacy," by Dr. E. A. Ruddiman, Professor of Pharmacy and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Faculty, is the title of a series of discussions for practicing pharmacists which were published in the *Bulletin of Pharmacy* from June, 1901, to February, 1902, and which proved so popular that Dr. Ruddiman has been induced to continue them. The new series began in the January, 1903, number of the *Bulletin of Pharmacy*.

"Doctrines and Polity of the M. E. Church, South," is a little book, of which the first part has been written by Dr. W. F. Tillett, Dean of the Biblical Department, and the second by Dr. James Atkins, Sunday School Editor of the M. E. Church, South. It is one of the "Bible Teachers' Study Circle" series, and is intended to be studied by Sunday school teachers and young preachers to fit them for their work.

Griffin M. Lovelace, '94-'97 Academic, Assistant Professor of Modern Languages in the Louisville Male High School, has in preparation an edition of "Germelshausen" for Ginn & Co., and also, in conjunction with Dr. Hohlfeld, an edition of Sturm's "Immensee," which Scott, Forsman & Co. will publish.

"Methodist Hymnology" is the title of an article in the *Methodist Quarterly Review* for April, 1903, by Dr. W. F. Tillett. It is a timely, popular discussion of hymnology, showing what lies before the Joint Hymn Book Commission of the two Methodist Churches to be done.

Dr. Tolman has an article in the last number of the *Proceedings of the American Philological Association* on "The Gods of the Persian Royal Race," as treated by Herodotus and as found in the ancient Persian cuneiform inscriptions.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

CALENDAR OF PUBLIC EXERCISES, APRIL-JUNE.

April 2, Thursday.—Commencement Exercises of the Medical Department in the Auditorium of the Medical Building, South Summer Street.

April 4, Saturday.—Concour Day.

April 26, Sunday, to May 3, Sunday.—The Fifth Course in the Cole Lecture Series, by Bishop E. R. Hendrix, on the subject: "The Religion of the Incarnation."

May 1, Friday.—At 9 A.M. and 2 P.M., Teachers' Conference of Preparatory School and College Teachers. Philosophic Society Hall. At 8 P.M. Prize Contest in Declamation between students of various Preparatory Schools. University Chapel.

May 5, Tuesday.—Commencement Exercises of the Department of Dentistry at 8 P.M. in the University Chapel.

May 6, Wednesday.—Annual Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society by President Charles F. Thwing, of Western Reserve University, at 8 P.M. in the University Chapel.

May 20, Wednesday.—Southern Intercollegiate Contest in Oratory at the University of the South, Sewanee. Vanderbilt Representative, William Arnold Lambeth, '04 Biblical.

May 27, Wednesday.—Founder's Day. Contest for the Founder's Medal in Oratory at 8 P.M. in the University Chapel. Contestants:

Paul Wadsworth Evans, '04 Law.

Glenn Flynn, '03 Biblical.

Claude Mitchell Simpson, '05 Biblical.

Albert Charles Snead, '03 Academic.

May —, Friday.—Inter-Societary Debate. Question: Resolved: That it would not be for the best interests of the United States to adopt the single tax. Affirmative: B. F. Carr, '03, and E. B. Tucker, '05, of the Dialectic Society. Negative: Alonzo Monk, Jr., '03, and H. W. DuBose, '04, of the Philosophic Society. At 8 P.M., in the University Chapel.

June 1, Monday.—Final Examinations begin.

June 12, Friday.—Contest for the Young Medal in Oratory at 8 P.M., in the University Chapel. Contestants:

Walter Anthony, '04 Academic.

Ivan Lee Holt, '05 Academic.

Frank Kittrell Houston, '04 Academic.

William Edmund Norvell, Jr., '06 Academic.

June 13, Saturday.—Promenade Reception to the Board of Trust and Graduating Classes given by the Vanderbilt Woman's Club; and Class Day Exercises, on the Chancellor's lawn, 8 to 11 P.M.

June 14, Sunday.—Commencement Sermon by President John F. Goucher, of the Baltimore Woman's College, at 11 A.M. in the University Chapel.

June 15, Monday.—Meeting of the Board of Trust. Alumni Day: Meeting of the Alumni Association, R. L. Burch, B.S. '92, President, 10 A.M. in Philosophic Hall. (Special meetings of the Academic, Engineering, and Law Classes of '93, and programme for the afternoon will be announced later.) 6 P.M., luncheon in Kissam Hall. 8 P.M., Alumni Address by Dr. G. B. Winton, '83 Biblical, in the University Chapel.

June 16, Tuesday.—Literary Address by Gov. C. B. Aycock, of North Carolina, at 8 P.M. in the University Chapel.

June 17, Wednesday.—Commencement of the Academic, Engineering, Law, Biblical, and Pharmacy Departments, at 10 A.M. in the University Chapel. Speakers:

Class Representative, Academic and Engineering Departments, Albert Johnson Morgan, Fayetteville, Tenn.

Faculty Representative, Academic and Engineering Departments, Albert Charles Sneed, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Faculty Representative, Biblical Department, Glenn Flynn, B.A. (Southwestern), Clarkson, Tex.

Class Representative, Law Department, —.

June 17-27, Vanderbilt Summer Institute for preachers.

UNIVERSITY ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GOV. AYCOCK, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. AYCOCK, of North Carolina, who will deliver the Commencement address, is known as the "Educational Governor" of North Carolina. He graduated from the State University in

1880 with honor, receiving the Wiley P. Mangum Medal in Oratory and the Bingham Essay Medal. He immediately located in Goldsboro, where he was presently admitted to the bar, and where he practiced his profession until called to the gubernatorial chair, being one of the foremost lawyers of the State, and United States District Attorney from 1893 to 1897.

His interest in public education dates from his first entrance into public life. He was foremost among the earliest advocates of a graded school system for Goldsboro, and has served for years on the School Board. The campaign in which he was candidate for Governor was one in which the educational question played a large part, and since election his administration has become conspicuous by his championship of the cause of public education for both white and black.

Gov. Aycock's standing as a citizen and as a lawyer, together with his abilities as a public orator and debater, caused his service to be in demand in politics; and rarely did a campaign pass that he was not engaged in canvassing at least his home county for his party. In the presidential campaign of 1888 he was District Elector on the Democratic ticket. In 1892 he was an elector at large, and made a notable canvass of the State with the famous Marion Butler, the nominee of the Populists, as his opponent. Equally famous was his campaign in 1898 against the Populist nominee for Secretary of State, Dr. Cyrus Thompson.

The political experiences of the State from 1890 to 1898 led to the framing of an amendment to the constitution which amounts to a substantial educational qualification upon the suffrage. The need of a man capable of arousing the people and securing the adoption of this amendment led to the nomination of Mr. Aycock. He canvassed the State for more than six months, and secured the adoption of the amendment and his own election by the largest majority ever secured by a Governor of North Carolina. Says Mr. F. A. Daniels, his law partner since 1880: "In a State that has produced Mangum, Vance, Ransom, and a host of great public speakers, it would be ungracious and possibly extravagant to say that the speeches delivered by Mr. Aycock in the last campaign were the greatest ever heard by the people of North Carolina; but certainly it

may be written that, measured by results, they were more potent than any to which this generation has listened."

DR. GOUCHER, PRESIDENT BALTIMORE WOMAN'S COLLEGE.

Dr. John F. Goucher, the Commencement preacher, became President of the Woman's College of Baltimore in 1889, within a year after it was organized, and has remained continuously at the head of this flourishing institution. Dr. Goucher graduated from Dickinson College in 1868, and joined the Baltimore Conference the next year. For twenty years he served conspicuously as a member of the Baltimore Conference, of the M. E. Church, taking a leading part in the building of some of the notable church buildings in and about Baltimore and in the promotion of educational interests in the local and also in the foreign field. Beginning in 1888, he has been a member of every General Conference, and in 1898 was a fraternal delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, South.

THE COLE LECTURES.

The series of Cole Lectures for 1903 by Bishop Hendrix, on "The Religion of the Incarnation," will begin Sunday, April 26, and conclude on Sunday, May 3. The several dates and subjects are: Sunday, April 26, "The Fact of Christ, the Historic Basis;" Monday, April 27, "The Masterpiece of the Holy Spirit, the Doctrinal Basis;" Tuesday, April 28, "The Great Companion, or the Divine Immanence;" Friday, May 1, "The Life-Giving Christ;" Saturday, May 2, "The Unchangeable Christ;" Sunday, May 3, "Spiritual Gravitation."

It is announced that the sixth Series of Cole Lectures, in 1904, will be delivered by Rev. James Chapman, D.D., President of the Wesleyan Training College, England, and Fernley Lecturer in 1895.

CONTEST IN DECLAMATION AND TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The plans for a conference of preparatory school teachers and a contest in declamation between students of preparatory schools, in connection with the annual interscholastic track meet, have been perfected substantially as planned. There will be two sessions of the conference, morning and afternoon. Its scope is intended to be limited to the consideration of such

matters as most closely concern the relations of the University and the schools which are preparing students for admission upon certificate or by examination. To this end the subjects finally selected for discussion are: "Who should be induced to come to the University, and how?" a paper followed by a discussion, and a Round Table Conference on the Preparation in English, the English Examination Questions and the Papers Submitted in Answer, which will occupy the morning hours. In the afternoon the session will be opened by a paper on "Manual Labor as an Adjunct to School and University Work," which will be followed by a discussion, and by another Round Table Conference upon the Causes of Failure in Freshman Mathematics and upon the Entrance Examinations in Mathematics. Arrangements have been made in advance to have leaders for the various subjects.

In accordance with the wishes of the great majority of the school principals who expressed a preference, the contest in public speaking will consist in the delivery of selected declamations, for a gold prize which the University will offer. As the contest ought not exceed two hours in length, each speaker will be limited to eight minutes, and each school to one representative.

SUMMER INSTITUTE FOR PREACHERS.

The Summer Institute for Preachers, June 17-27, will consist, as usual, of class work and lectures. The class work will be conducted by Dean Tillett and Drs. Brown and Kern in their respective lines, and by Dr. E. B. Chappell, pastor of McKendree Church, in English Literature. Through the denominational press announcement has already been made of the preparatory reading which the attendants upon the school are expected to do.

THE ANNUAL PHI BETA KAPPA ADDRESS.

The annual public meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on Wednesday night, May 6, will be an occasion of unusual attractiveness. By invitation of the Society, President Thwing, of Western Reserve University, well known as a college president and writer on educational topics, will deliver the address. The musical part of the programme will be rendered by a large chorus and orchestra and will include the "Festival Chorus" and the "Vanderbilt Ode," the success of which, as set to music

by Mrs. Ashford, was such a conspicuous feature of the celebration of the twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Opening, in October, 1900.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee of the Alumni Association, in making plans for the celebration of Alumni Day, is following the general line of the celebration of last year, which proved so successful. The decennial classes of the Academic, Engineering, and Law Departments are arranging for special meetings, and it is expected that a ball game will be arranged between the graduates and the undergraduates. At six o'clock there will be a lunch served in Kissam Hall, as last year, and at eight o'clock Dr. Winton will deliver the Alumni Address in the chapel.

At the business meeting of the Association in the morning the Executive Committee will have an interesting report to present upon the progress which it has made in compiling a list of graduates and ex-students, with their addresses, and in preparing plans to raise money to build a handsome stone fence about the campus. It will also report certain changes in the constitution for action as directed last year by the Association. The most important changes relate to membership and dues. Three classes of members are recognized, regular, associate, and *ex officio*. "Persons who have taken degrees in the University, and graduates in theology, shall thereupon become regular members, and their names shall be inscribed as such upon the roll of the Association." "Any person who has been in attendance in any department of the University for a period of not less than one year may, after the expiration of two years from said year of resident study, be elected an associate member upon a three-fourths vote, to be taken by ballot." "The members and ex-members of the Board of Trust and Faculty shall be *ex officio* members." "There shall be imposed upon each member of the Association an annual assessment of one dollar; provided, however, that the non-payment of such assessment shall not be considered as vitiating the membership of any individual; and provided, further, that said annual assessment shall not be cumulative; and provided, further, that this assessment shall not be imposed upon *ex officio* members." "Every member of the Association who shall have paid his

annual assessment for any current year shall be entitled to and shall receive the VANDERBILT QUARTERLY for a period of one year."

MEDICAL COMMENCEMENT.

THE Commencement Exercises of the Medical Department were held on Thursday, April 2, at eight o'clock, in the auditorium of the Medical Building, on South Summer Street. Chancellor J. H. Kirkland presided and conferred the degrees; and there were present on the platform, besides the members of the Medical Faculty, Bishop R. K. Hargrove, President of the Board of Trust, Mr. G. M. Neely, member of the Board of Trust, Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, Dean of the Department of Dentistry, and Dr. T. J. Happel, of Trenton, Tenn., Secretary of the State Board of Medical Examiners, who made the principal address of the evening.

Dr. Happel took for his theme "The Ethics of the Medical Profession." Reading from various medical codes, ancient and modern, he emphasized the fact that medicine was a liberal profession, and that, accordingly, those who practiced it must rely upon their abilities in the profession and the approval of their neighbors, not on the arts of the commercial advertiser, to bring them patients. He discussed the ethics of professional consultation, showing the obligation resting upon the physician to resort to it at the request and for the sake of the patient, and the propriety of consulting with any accredited physician whose principles and practice of medicine were not so inconsistent with those of the regular school as to make mutual discussion of the case impracticable and advice impossible to follow. The sacredly confidential nature of the relations between physician and patient were discussed, and the impropriety of disclosing to the public more news from the sick room than sufficient to give intelligent information to anxious friends and neighbors. While the physician should devote even his life to his patients, if necessary, as in the case of pestilence, he is obligated to do more than show his public spirit by the practice of his profession. The full duties of a citizen devolve upon him even in proportion as his information and his opportunity are great.

Dr. Happel discussed very earnestly the consideration which is due from the younger men in the profession to their elders, and the respect which professional fellowship and faithful service and long experience demand even from those whom good use of lecture room and hospital opportunities has equipped with technical knowledge and art unknown in the time of the youth of the older generation of practitioners. In closing, he set forth the opportunities for professional success which are open to the town and country doctor in contrast with the opportunities for success amid the sharp competition of the overcrowded ranks of the profession in the cities.

On behalf of the Faculty, the address to the Graduating Class was delivered by Prof. A. B. Cooke, whose theme was "The Gospel of the Body." Premising that the studies of the medical student in lecture room and laboratory, with scalpel and microscope, by bacteriological culture and chemical analysis, were calculated to impress one with the material nature of the human body to the exclusion of its other aspects, addressing the class, he called attention not to the analysis but to the synthesis of the body, no less wonderful by reason of its marvelous mechanical perfection than by reason of the mysterious essence of life that pervades it. Discussing the care which the body requires under the three heads of hygiene, habit, and heredity, he urged that our living human interest in the body did not lie in its physical nature, in the perfection of the physical machine, alone, but equally in man's intellectual and moral nature. The medical student, therefore, who allowed his professional studies to narrow his attention to this one phase of human nature erred to his own hurt and to the misfortune of those whom he served. In concluding, Dr. Cooke, therefore, pleaded for that moderation which should seek as the ideal human being not the physical model of Grecian art or modern athletic standards but the fully rounded and well-proportioned physical, soulful, moral man.

Before conferring the degrees Chancellor Kirkland complimented the class in terms unusual even for such a congratulatory occasion. This class, he said, is the first to spend four full years in the completion of its course. To no previous class has the Medical Faculty been able to offer such facilities, for no other has it been able to do so much. On the other hand,

no class has ever attained such a high grade of scholarship. In a class of thirty-four, fourteen attained an average scholarship of ninety per cent or more for four years. The average grade and the range of individual grades was unusually high.

With the usual English formula, the class standing, the degrees were conferred and the diplomas presented "in certificate thereof." The roll of the class of '03 is as follows :

Atkins, William Daniel, Muskogee, Ind. T.
Bell, Charles Gideon, Steenston, Miss.
Blanton, Marvin Asbury, Union City, Tenn.
Brice, James Walter, Troy, Tenn.
Bridgforth, David Oliver, Pleasant Hill, Miss.
Burdette, Benjamin Lafayette, Shelbyville, Tenn.
Byrd, William George, McCarley, Miss.
Clack, Walter Spencer, Rockwood, Tenn.
Clary, William Franklin, Jr., Bell Buckle, Tenn.
Compton, Wheeler Wilkinson, Franklin, Tenn.
Cryer, George Alonzo, Anniston, Ala.
Dake, Richard Wiggin, Nashville, Tenn.
Dawson, James Robertson, Birmingham, Ala.
Dixon, William Clarence, Ashwood, Tenn.
Duncan, William Adolphus, Franklin, Ky.
Dye, Thomas Hiram, Plano, Tex.
Eastland, James Hiram, Waco, Tex.
Floyd, William Ernest, Shubuta, Miss.
Fox, Urban Rivers, Diana, Tenn.
Galloway, Ethelbert Hines, Jackson, Miss.
Hamilton, John Cowle, Wynne, Ark.
Leonard, John William, Petersburg, Tenn.
Lewis, James William, Bowling Green, Ky.
McCabe, William Michael, Nashville, Tenn.
McKnight, Edward DeWitt, Brinkley, Ark.
Minor, Harry Fisher, Nashville, Tenn.
Moran, Thomas, Jr., Biddeford, Me.
Motheral, Raphael, Hanford, Cal.
Nelson, Robert Bailey, Jackson, Tenn.
Shands, Percy Clinton, Forney, Tex.
Simmons, Walter Heinman, B.S. (V. U.), Winona, Miss.
Watson, Joseph Price, Brookhaven, Miss.

Williams, Edward Leslie, Eagleville, Tenn.

Wilson, John William, Orrville, Ala.

The honors were awarded by Prof. W. L. Dudley, Dean, as follows: Founder's Gold Medal for excellence in scholarship, together with the position for one year as Interne in the Nashville City Hospital, to William Adolphus Duncan, of Franklin, Ky. The position as Interne for one year in the Davidson County Hospital to the second in rank in the class, James Walter Brice, of Troy, Tenn. Dr. Glenn's Medal for excellence in his department, to Walter Heinman Simmons, of Winona, Miss. For excellence in scholarship during the year, scholarships of the value of fifty dollars, in the first-year class to Hartman Porter Travis, of Tennessee; in the second-year class, to Paul DeWitt, of Tennessee; in the third-year class, to T. Seay deGraffenried, of Alabama.

The general Honor Roll, composed of those in each class who have attained an average of ninety per cent or more in each subject for the year, includes the following:

GRADUATING CLASS.

C. G. Bell, M. A. Blanton, J. W. Brice, B. L. Burdette, W. G. Byrd, W. F. Clary, Jr., J. R. Dawson, W. C. Dixon, W. A. Duncan, E. H. Galloway, J. W. Lewis, W. M. McCabe, E. D. McKnight, W. H. Simmons.

THIRD YEAR.

B. C. Abernathy, J. W. Alsobrook, J. W. Bauman, Jr., M. A. Beasley, J. S. Burns, F. L. Carpenter, T. S. deGraffenried, W. P. Farrington, J. F. Ford, Jr., L. M. Hand, J. D. Lemoine, C. F. McKenzie, S. L. Rowan, W. B. Singletary, S. R. Teachout, S. R. Towns, G. L. Williamson.

SECOND YEAR.

G. W. Diggs, Paul DeWitt, R. W. Grizzard, Jr., T. H. Phillips, S. H. Welch.

FIRST YEAR.

R. W. Billington, J. J. Frater, A. W. Nash, B. T. Nolen, H. Respass, Morgan Smith, H. P. Travis, J. Mc. Winchester.

INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS.

THE Interscholastic Athletic Association recently formed by fifteen preparatory schools of Tennessee and Kentucky is a necessary result of the athletic enthusiasm, which seems to be general. While the Southern Intercollegiate Association prescribed rules for the regulation and purification of college athletics, the preparatory schools were entirely without law or standard except the incidental regulation reflected by the rules of the S. I. A. A., particularly by the rule which disqualified hired athletes.

The constitution follows closely that of the S. I. A. A. It provides for an Executive Committee who are empowered to interpret and apply the articles. It prescribes and defines the eligibility of contestants and the penalties for its violation. The chief points of eligibility are: (1) no professionalism; (2) no instructor shall be a contestant in any event; (3) a time limit of three years in any one event; (4) a regular scholastic course of at least fifteen hours of recitation per week in not less than three different studies; (5) matriculation within thirty days from the beginning of each half school term.

VANDERBILT MEN AS TEACHERS.

FULLY fifty per cent of the men who have graduated in the Academic Department of Vanderbilt University in the past few years have gone to teaching. This does not necessarily mean that they will continue to teach as an occupation for life. Some have professedly undertaken to teach for a few years, until they shall be able to start in some other profession, like law, in which the remuneration is not at first so certain. Others look forward to teaching with a more or less definite determination to make it a life profession and to continue in it so long as success and circumstances favor. But all, in seeking such employment, rely upon the reputation of Vanderbilt training and a Vanderbilt degree as a certificate of scholarship, and upon the witness which Chancellor Kirkland and the professors with whom they have done most work may bear to their personal character and aptitudes. Indeed, through the spring and summer months, no inconsiderable item in the correspondence

that passes in and out of the Chancellor's office is composed of inquiries for and about men to teach and the answers thereto. The students who desire positions generally, and especially the Seniors and graduate students, are encouraged to file their names in the Chancellor's office. Some years, last year particularly, inquiries for men to teach kept coming to the office long after every one who was known to have wanted a position had made an engagement.

The number and character of those who have gone into teaching in the past few years, while indicating, perhaps, a growth in some particulars, is not abnormal. An examination of the catalogues covering the ten years from October, 1892, to June, 1902, shows that approximately 1,100 individuals have been enrolled in the Academic Department of the University as undergraduate or as graduate students. Of these, it appears from information obtained in the office, that 299, or 27 per cent, have engaged in teaching after graduating or leaving college. Of the 299, 202 have been Seniors who graduated or graduate students. Sixty-one have taught in collegiate institutions, and 141 in preparatory and public school work. Nine per cent of the 1,100, or approximately 97, have left college as undergraduates to teach, and have not, thus far at least, returned. Most of them are definitely located at something, and are not likely to return. Some have returned to graduate from one of the professional departments.

In the ten years ending with June, 1902, academic degrees were conferred upon 267 persons, as shown by the catalogue. Of these, 158, or 59 per cent, have taught; 111, or 70 per cent, of them in preparatory and public school work, and the remainder in college work.

One note sounded with growing frequency in the inquiries for men to teach is the requirement that they shall be graduating Seniors at least, or perhaps students who have pursued postgraduate work; thoroughness of preparation and maturity are demanded. Another frequent inquiry, and one showing how much the success of Vanderbilt University depends upon the work of the schools which feed it, is for men who have been prepared at one of the best preparatory schools, whose training, therefore, has been sound and thorough from the beginning up. Still another point which is insisted upon with growing

frequency is that the men recommended shall be those who are looking forward to school work as a permanent occupation and livelihood. Principals do not want, for the sake of their pupils and the reputation of the school, to have to "break in" new teachers every year. In particular they avoid the double risk of trying to "break in" men who are looking eagerly forward to the time when they shall be able to abandon teaching for some other preferred occupation.

It is often said that teaching requires certain peculiar aptitudes which are inborn, not cultivated. The statement is true, but in this form not peculiar to the teaching profession. Each profession and line of business makes its peculiar demands and needs particular types of men. But after all, the differences are not so great but that a man who is capable of achieving good success in one line could have achieved success in some other lines as well had circumstances turned him in another direction. The point of the remark when applied to teaching is this, that in a profession in which scholarship and training in habits of study count for so much, there are also certain traits of character required, the lack of which cannot be made good by the substitution of scholarship. So often the man who may have to learn by hard work overnight the lesson which he must teach to his classes the next morning will succeed as a teacher, where the man of brilliant scholarship will prove a failure. Not every man who graduates, therefore, can be recommended in proportion to his rank in the class and his prize-winning ability. But by the time a student has graduated, especially after one or more years of graduate work, his tastes have been pretty well developed, and he is not likely to seek work as a teacher without giving some reasonable promise of success. The unscholarly and the unstudious have been weeded out. Besides, few men can pass through school and college life, in contact with fellow-students and teachers, for six, eight, or ten years, without disclosing pretty certainly whether or not they have such aptitudes for teaching that they can be safely recommended. So it is that principals and superintendents and trustees can look with confidence to such a university as Vanderbilt to find among the advanced and graduating students suitable men for teachers.

WINTER AND SPRING SPORTS.

BASKET BALL.

AT its last annual meeting the Athletic Association voted to recognize basket ball and to manage it under the rules of the Association and become financially responsible for it. B. L. Clary was the captain of the 1903 team, and Grinnell Jones manager. Six games were played, and all were won—two from Cumberland University and one from Howard College; two from the Nashville Athletic Club, and one from Troop B., Chattanooga. Seven men played on the team two or more games each: E. J. Hamilton, forward; and Herbert Davis and Frank Kyle, forwards; Tigert, center; Jones, guard; and B. L. Clary and Pickens, guards. All of the players are fine athletes and, with perhaps one exception, all have distinguished themselves in other departments of athletics as well. The captain for next year is J. J. Tigert, Jr.

BASEBALL.

The officers of the baseball team are: D. P. Brown, Captain, elected in place of Lawson M. Clary; George W. Meux, Manager; B. L. Clary, Assistant Manager; and J. R. Williamson, Scorer. Of last season's team and substitutes nine are in college and eligible to play: B. F. Carr, catcher; J. M. Lawler and George F. Davis, pitchers; Alex Perry, first base; H. W. Davis, third base; D. P. Brown, right field; H. Cawthon, center field; and C. F. McKenzie and B. F. Cornelius, substitutes. All of these are trying for their old positions. The characteristic feature of the season thus far has been the amount of good new material which has come in from the preparatory schools and the sharp competition for positions as shortstop, second baseman, pitcher, and substitute catcher.

The schedule thus far arranged includes three games with the Nashville professional team, three with the University of Alabama, at Tuscaloosa, on April 2, 3, and 4; two with Cumberland University on Dudley Field, on April 10 and 11; three with the S. W. P. U., on Dudley Field, on April 16, 17, and 18; three with Central University on Dudley Field, on April 23, 24, and 25; two with the Georgia Techs., at Atlanta, on May 8 and 9; two with Sewanee, on Dudley Field, on May 15 and 16, and two more at Sewanee on May 22 and 23. The games with the

Nashville professionals were promising. The games with the University of Alabama on the Easter holiday trip resulted as follows: Alabama 9, Vanderbilt 4; Alabama 12, Vanderbilt 14; Alabama 9, Vanderbilt 8.

TRACK ATHLETICS.

The eighth annual Track Meet of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association will be held at Atlanta, on May 16, under the auspices of the Georgia Institute of Technology Athletic Association. The Vanderbilt men are preparing to send down a large team. Coach Lee J. Grennan, whose work in preparing the men for the contests has been so satisfactory for two years past, arrived before the 1st of April, and the candidates are training patiently under his direction.

The officers of the track team are: F. A. Black, Captain; V. I. Moore, Manager; L. D. Hudson, Assistant Manager. Fourteen of last year's squad have returned, including eight winners of 37 points in the last annual Field Day of the Southern Intercollegiate. They are: F. A. Black, C. N. Bryan, Grinnell Jones, and P. C. McNulty, in the dashes and runs; W. A. Anderson and Roy Burks, in the hurdles; and J. E. Edgerton and J. B. Sibley, in the hammer and shot. C. C. Green, Frank Kyle, J. J. Tigert, Jr., and Walter Anthony are other members of the team who may be counted on this year to win some points for Vanderbilt. There is, besides, excellent new material in the men who have been point winners in the annual Interscholastic Track Meet, especially those who have entered from the Mooney School.

INTERSCHOLASTIC TRACK MEET.

The sixth annual Interscholastic Track Meet will be held under the auspices of the Vanderbilt University Athletic Association, on Dudley Field on Saturday, May 2. Four times the banner has been won by the Mooney School; last year it was won by the Louisville Manual Training High School. This year several new schools have signified their intention to enter. On the day preceding the athletic contest there will be a conference of preparatory school teachers, and in the evening a contest in declamation between preparatory school boys in the University Chapel.

FOOTBALL.

William Erb, a Columbia man, has been engaged to coach the football team next year. He played end and quarter on the Leland Stanford team in 1900, and played on the Columbia team in 1901 and 1902. He has had experience in coaching, and comes highly recommended. Arrangements have been made with Sewanee for the Thanksgiving day game as usual.

THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

THE School of Engineering of Vanderbilt University was established in 1879, and opened in the fall of that year with an attendance of twenty-three students. It continued as a school of the University until 1886, when it was organized as a separate department. Until 1888 it had its home in Science Hall, on the University campus; during 1888 Engineering Hall was erected, and in it the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Schools have since had their headquarters.

The number of students in the department has not, until recently, been as large as might have been expected; the average annual attendance up till 1900 being about thirty students, the minimum eighteen and the maximum forty-six. This has been due chiefly, perhaps, to two causes: the first, a comparatively limited demand for engineers in the South previous to 1898; the second, the exceptional difficulty of the course offered, over eighty-five hours' work being required for graduation when the department was organized. This requirement has been gradually reduced till at present there are sixty-seven hours in the course. The greater amount of work formerly scheduled was largely due to the lack of preparation on the part of students sent from the preparatory schools, necessitating low entrance requirements, and correspondingly more ground to be covered during the college course.

The conditions mentioned have changed materially during the last few years. At present the demand for young engineers in the South greatly exceeds the supply, and the difficulty at Vanderbilt is not for graduates to secure positions but for the students to remain in college until graduation, so many and attractive are the positions offering.

In addition to that reduction in the number of hours of work required which is due to the growing excellence of the preparatory schools which send students to the University, the schedules of studies have been changed in many other particulars; new courses have been added, and with increase of equipment and other facilities the old courses have been remodeled. A comparison of the present schedule with those of the older and larger colleges of the East shows that the ground covered is practically the same, such differences as exist being due to the different conditions governing engineering practice in the Southern States, which the courses at Vanderbilt are specially arranged to suit. That the changes made have improved the courses offered is indicated by the following figures: During the first twelve years of the life of the department only 30 per cent of the students who entered returned after their first year; during the last twelve years the proportion has been 60 per cent, and during the last four years over 80 per cent have returned to continue their work.

The increase in attendance also has been marked and gratifying. In the session of 1899-00 this increase was 80 per cent of the previous year's attendance; in 1900-01, 25 per cent; in 1901-02, 12 per cent; and in 1902-03, 33 per cent. The present attendance of sixty students is about one-third larger than for any previous year in the history of the department.

In addition to the courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Mining Engineering heretofore given, a course in Chemical Engineering has been arranged and will be offered next session. This course responds to a demand from the phosphate, iron, and coal-mining industries, as well as from the many manufacturing industries closely allied to engineering. It promises to be a very popular one.

In determining the efficiency of the department in training engineers, it is interesting to examine the record made by its graduates and ex-students. Of the fifty-two graduates of the department, forty-six are now engaged in the practice of engineering, or in work closely allied to engineering; of the remaining six, the address and occupation of one are unknown, and five are engaged in other lines of work. Of the forty-six mentioned, three are professors of engineering, and six professors and teachers of mathematics and astronomy; the rest

engineers, contractors, or officials of manufacturing plants. Of those students who have attended the department more than one year, but have not taken degrees, investigation shows that over 60 per cent are now engaged in engineering practice.

A large proportion of these men have been very successful in their practice. Among them are numbered railroad superintendents and division engineers, four city engineers of towns of from 30,000 to 100,000 population, a number of consulting engineers in general practice, engineers in government service, several contractors, executive officials of manufacturing concerns, etc.

These men are building for the Engineering Department a reputation in which it may justly take pride. Their work shows a grasp of the principles governing economic design and construction, an ability to adapt themselves to conditions found and to secure the best results under them, and an honesty of purpose under perhaps trying circumstances, where square dealing is not always the rule, that speak well for their training. The demand for such men, which the growing industrial activity in the South creates, should, and doubtless will, open up a wide field of usefulness for the Department of Engineering of the University.

PROMINENT VISITORS.

By no means an insignificant item among the educational advantages of a university is the opportunity afforded the students to see and hear men of note in one line or another of public life. The last three months have been notable at Vanderbilt University for the number of visitors who have been brought to Nashville by circumstances and who have visited the University. Some of them have been present in chapel to meet the whole student body. Others have met the biblical students, making addresses of some length upon subjects of interest especially to theological students.

THE VISIT OF GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U. S. A. (Retired), visited Vanderbilt University on Saturday morning, January 17, on the occasion of his trip to Nashville to lecture for the benefit of the fund for

the erection of a monument to the Confederate private soldier, and spoke to the students in the chapel. He was accompanied by Maj. T. P. Weakley and Mr. W. C. Collier, President of the Nashville Chamber of Commerce. Chancellor Kirkland, in introducing Gen. Lee, said: "It is always a pleasure and a satisfaction to me when our students of history have the opportunity to come in contact with the makers of history. When you who study the stirring periods of our country's life come in contact with those who were parts of that life and contributed to making it what it was, the greatest benefit is yours. Such an opportunity you have this morning in the presence of one whose military career began in the national service before the great struggle the intensity of which causes us still to refer to it as 'the war.' After four years of warfare, throughout which he served the Confederate States in a military capacity, he was called to civil service in his native State, eventually becoming its Governor. The year 1898 found him in the civil service of the United States, as Consul General at Havana, where, with great wisdom and tact, he conducted the delicate and responsible duties of his office with credit to himself and honor to the government which he served. The outbreak of war with Spain found him again, as forty years before, in the military service of the nation, this time as Major General of Volunteers. At the close of the war he retired with the rank of Brigadier General in the regular army, and has again entered the quasi-public service in his own State as president of the company which will undertake the fitting celebration of the Tercentenary of the Founding of Jamestown in 1607. I have the honor to introduce Gen. Fitzhugh Lee."

Thus introduced, Gen. Lee made fitting reference to some of the events of his public life, drawing lessons from the careers of such men as Davis and Lincoln, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. At one point in his remarks he took occasion to mention the fact that his son, Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., had once been a student of Vanderbilt University ('94-'95, Eng.). In this connection he said: "When I looked around for a university in which to place my son, of all the wide choice, Vanderbilt was the one selected. My son was here in the Engineering Department, and afterwards entered the volunteer army in the Spanish war, serving on my staff in Cuba. He also served in the Phil-

ippines, and is now stationed in Texas as second lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment of Cavalry. His first start, however, was in this university, where he secured the knowledge of engineering, a profession which he followed with great success before joining the cavalry. When my boy came here it was the highest personal compliment that I could pay the institution. It was my choice of all the universities."

The exercises which, on the part of the students, had begun with the singing of the hymn, "My Country 'tis of Thee," and had been frequently interspersed with applause, were concluded with "Nine 'Ra's and a Tiger" for Gen. Lee.

THE JOINT HYMNAL COMMITTEE.

The two great committees of the two Methodist Episcopal Churches of the United States which are charged with the duty of providing a joint hymnal met in Nashville toward the middle of January, holding most of their sessions on the Vanderbilt campus. Among the members of the Committee of the M. E. Church, South, are Dr. W. F. Tillett, Dean of the Biblical Department of Vanderbilt University, Dr. G. B. Winton (Graduate in Theology, V. U. '83), editor of the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, Henry N. Snyder (B.A. '87, M.A. '94), Professor of English and President of Wofford College, and Edwin Mims (B.A. '92, M.A. '93), Professor of English in Trinity College. President Snyder, Prof. Mims, and Prof. Kerlin, of Liberty, Mo., all young men and professors of English, took the lead in strongly advocating the incorporation into the new hymn book of some modern hymns, including a few from Tennyson and Whittier, and Kipling's "Recessional," arguing that thus the Church will gain some fine hymns, and that the literary quality of the hymnal will be improved, while no old hymns of real merit or popularity will be excluded. The Joint Committee will meet at Old Plymouth, near Boston, during the summer.

A number of the members of these committees, including Bishop Goodsell and Dr. Nutter, of the Northern Methodist Church, addressed the students in chapel or in Wesley Hall, as did also on another occasion Bishop Vincent, who has of late years become a frequent visitor.

LECTURES BY CONNECTIONAL OFFICERS.

"The Relation of the Ministry to the Connectional Officers and Institutions of the Church," is the title of a series of evening lectures which have been delivered to the students of the Biblical Department this spring. The speakers who have made addresses, or are expected to do so before the series closes, are: Dr. G. C. Kelly, pastor of the Tulip Street Methodist Church, Nashville; Dr. G. B. Winton, editor of the *Christian Advocate*; Dr. James Atkins, Sunday School Editor; Dr. R. J. Bigham, Book Agent; Dr. J. J. Tigert, Book Editor; Dr. H. M. DuBose, General Secretary of the Epworth League; Dr. J. D. Hammond, Secretary of Education, and his assistant, Dr. Lunday Harris. Dr. Hamill, Superintendent of Training Work, will close with three lectures.

MISSION TRAINING CONFERENCE.

The third annual Mission Training Conference of the Vanderbilt University Biblical Department, which was held on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, March 27-29, brought a number of visitors—viz.: Rev. J. M. Lander, of Brazil; Rev. S. E. Hager, B.D. '93, of Japan; Rev. R. A. Parker, of China; Dr. S. M. Wainright, of China; and Thomas Hu, '06 Medical, of China. Other speakers were: J. E. McCullough, B.D. '01, Student Volunteer Secretary for the South; J. S. Shackford, '03 Biblical, Student Y. M. C. A. Secretary for Tennessee; David K. Lambuth, B.A. '00; Dean Tillett, Profs. Carter and O. E. Brown, and Rev. Drs. E. B. Chappell and G. C. Kelly, of Nashville.

OTHER VISITORS.

The committee appointed by the Southern Methodist Church to confer with a similar committee from the Northern Methodist Church regarding a joint catechism and order of worship, met in Nashville on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 4-6. Among the members present were Bishops Duncan and Coke Smith, Dr. O. E. Brown, of Vanderbilt University, and Dr. J. J. Tigert. Prof. R. C. Blackwell, of Randolph-Macon College, who was in attendance, was present in chapel Thursday morning, and addressed the students. Bishop Duncan addressed the students of the Biblical Department on the afternoon of the same day.

The universal day of prayer for students, set apart by the Central Committee of the World's Student Christian Federation, was observed by a meeting held in the First Presbyterian Church of Nashville on Sunday evening, February 8. An audience of more than a thousand was present, composed, for the most part, of delegations from Y. M. C. A. organizations in Vanderbilt University and the other educational institutions of the city. The chief speakers were Thomas Hu, a Chinese student in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University, and Dr. James I. Vance, formerly of Nashville, but now of Newark, N. J., who was invited to Nashville for the occasion.

Other visitors were Rev. Dr. R. J. Bigham, Book Agent, who made the public presentation of the Cupples and Herman entrance prizes to Innis Brown and Cecil Holt respectively; Dr. Seth Ward, Assistant Missionary Secretary; Rev. J. A. Burrow, editor of the *Midland Methodist*; Dr. Frank Sanders, Dean of the Yale Divinity School; Mr. Penfield, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Theological Seminaries of the United States; Dr. Marion Lawrence and Dr. Clark, distinguished leaders in Sunday school work, who were in Nashville conducting a series of meetings for Sunday school work; also Dr. E. S. Lorenz, of Dayton, O., the publisher of Church music; Dr. James Dixon, of Scotland, who lectured to the English classes on Robert Burns; and Dr. Charles D. McIver, President of the North Carolina Normal College and District Director of the Southern Education Board.

FACULTY NOTES.

AN organization has been effected by the Y. M. C. A. bodies in the schools and universities of Nashville, with Prof. O. E. Brown as chairman.

On June 3 Dr. Stubblefield will be the guest of the Massachusetts Dental Society, of Boston, and in the evening will make an address before that body.

Mr. Edwin Wiley, Instructor in English, read an article upon "The Ideals of Democracy in American Literature" before an open meeting of the Vanderbilt Woman's Club on Friday evening, March 27.

Prof. O. E. Brown, and Mr. J. W. Shackford, State Student

Secretary, were speakers at the conference held in Clarksville, Tenn., February 21-22, under the auspices of the State Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mr. G. W. Dyer, Instructor in Economics and Sociology, attended the National Convention of Municipal Ownership and Public Franchises, which met in New York on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, February 25-27, being appointed by Mayor Head a delegate to represent the city of Nashville.

Prof. Frederick W. Moore has been appointed a member of the Commission of Education created by the Tennessee State Baptist Convention at its last annual session. The duty of the Commission is to formulate plans for correlating the Baptist educational institutions of the State and for promoting the educational interests of the denomination.

Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Prof. Thomas Carter, and Mr. J. L. Cunningham attended the convention for religious education which was held in Chicago February 10-12, and which resulted in the organization of "The Religious Education Association." In its plan of organization the new association has taken the National Educational Association for its model, and proposes to devote itself to the promotion of religious and moral education as the older does to intellectual training. Dr. Kirkland was chosen one of the vice presidents.

The Odontographic Society, of Chicago, celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of its organization by a monster clinic lasting three days, January 26-28. The Faculty of the Vanderbilt Department of Dentistry was represented by the Dean, Dr. Stubblefield, and Drs. Morgan, Billmeyer, and Dale. Dr. Stubblefield, at the banquet, responded to the toast to "The South." Dr. Morgan took part in the discussion of the question regarding the preliminary educational requirements for admission into dental schools. Dr. Billmeyer gave a public clinic. Dr. W. K. Slater (V. U. '92), of Knoxville, was one of the visitors from Tennessee who gave a clinic. Twenty-five hundred dentists were enrolled, and 600 sat down to the banquet.

Dr. Jones, Professor of English, read an interesting paper upon William Cullen Bryant's "Thanatopsis" before an open meeting of the Vanderbilt Woman's Club on January 27. The paper presented the result of some investigations which Prof.

Jones was led to make recently into the early life and work of Bryant. The extant biographies of this early American poet were shown to be inaccurate and inconsistent. But so far as "Thanatopsis," "the first great American poem," is concerned, it would appear that, though it may have been first composed in the author's "sixteenth or seventeenth year," there was abundant opportunity for revision, and it almost certainly was revised before it was published, during his twenty-third year, in the *North American Review* for September, 1817.

On March 24, Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, Dean of the Department of Dentistry, by invitation, addressed the Academy of Stomatology, of Philadelphia. His paper was a discussion of the question how to reorganize the dental curriculum for the four-year course. The plan for which Dr. Stubblefield contended, and which met with substantial approval from both the practicing and the teaching dentists who are members of the Academy, involved practically no change in the work of the first-year men, and provided for an extension of the second- and third-year courses over three years, with a very material increase in practical work in the operatory. While in Philadelphia, Dr. Stubblefield was the guest of Dr. Darby, of the Dental Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, who was a member of that Faculty when Dr. Stubblefield was a student there, and of Dr. Kirk, also a member of the U. of P. Faculty and editor of the *Dental Cosmos*.

Dr. J. H. Stevenson, Professor of Hebrew in the Biblical Department, has declined the call recently extended to take the chair of Hebrew in the Wesleyan Theological College, McGill University, Montreal. Dr. Stevenson graduated from both the Theological and the Academic Departments of McGill University, completing his theological course in 1890. The call to a professorship in his *Alma Mater* is a distinct compliment, but Dr. Stevenson prefers to remain at Vanderbilt. During the ten years which he has spent here, he has greatly extended the importance and usefulness of his department not only as a part of the regular course in the Biblical Department but as courses having historical and philological value. His graduate courses in Assyrian, Syriac, and Arabic have attracted several of the most promising men Vanderbilt has ever had,

among them Prof. McSwain, now a member of the Faculty of Southwestern University, Georgetown, Tex.

Besides his class room work, Dr. Stevenson has devoted much time to original research in Assyrian archæology, particularly in deciphering and translating cuneiform inscriptions which have been excavated from the ruins of Babylon and Nineveh and are now in the British Museum. In this Museum he has spent three summers, copying Assyrian tablets from the originals. He published his first volume in 1890, under the title: "Assyrian and Babylonian Contracts, with Aramaic Reference Notes." It contained the text of some forty-seven contracts, with translations and a discussion of the Assyrian and Babylonian contract literature. Last summer he was engaged in the Museum copying a number of hymns, in order to make a study of Assyrian and Babylonian hymnology. He will return to London this summer to continue this work; and the results, when completed, will be issued as the first of a series of books on Semitic subjects which has been projected by the University of Chicago, under the editorship of Dr. Robert F. Harper.

Dr. Stevenson has accepted an invitation extended by the Faculty of the Theological Department of Victoria University, Toronto, and the clergy of the city, to deliver a lecture there in September.

ALUMNI NOTES.*

'76—Thomas E. Matthews, LL.B., who was very prominent among the early Vanderbilt men, and who, after practicing law for some years in Kansas City, was obliged, on account of ill health, to go upon a farm, has returned to Nashville and resumed the practice of his profession.

'79-'82 Engineering—Mr. E. H. Bowser is superintendent of the large creosoting works at West Pascagoula, Miss., an enterprise which is building up a large export trade. Previous to taking his present position, Mr. Bowser was engaged as

*Contributors to this department of the *QUARTERLY* are assured of the appreciative thanks of not only the editors, but especially the readers. No department is proving more acceptable, and contributions are earnestly solicited.

civil engineer on the Illinois Central, and later on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

'80—A. V. Lane, B.E. (Ph.D. '82), is an executive officer in the Mercantile National Bank, of Dallas, Tex.

'80—D. U. Fletcher, B.S., is practicing law in Jacksonville, Fla., and is mayor of the city for the second term.

'83—George C. Greer, B.S., is practicing law in Beaumont, Tex., in the law firm of Greer & Rose.

'83—Walter B. Palmer, LL.B., holds an important position with the United States Department of Labor in New York City. He is about to publish a history of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity.

'85—Robert Waller Deering, M.A., sometime Adjunct Professor of Teutonic Languages in Vanderbilt University, and now Professor and Dean of the Graduate School in Western Reserve University, is in Europe on a fifteen months' leave of absence with full pay.

'85-'87 Academic—James M. Finn, formerly of Franklin, Ky., moved to Georgia after leaving the University, and is now cashier of the Bank of Dublin, Ga.

'86-'89 Academic—Clement D. Moss, a special student '86-'89, graduated with valedictorian's honors from the Law Department of Tulane in '98, and is successfully practicing law at Lake Charles, La., in partnership with the present Representative in Congress from that district, Mr. Peejo.

'87-'89 Academic—Marks W. Handley is probably the only member of the Catholic priesthood sent out from Vanderbilt. He is a member of the Paulist Order, and has charge of the Southern Home of the Order at Winchester, Tenn. After leaving Vanderbilt Father Handley engaged in newspaper work, afterwards becoming private secretary to George W. Cable, the author, and subsequently graduating from the Theological Seminary of Georgetown University, at Washington.

'87-'89 Academic—Samuel K. Cowan, formerly city editor of the *Nashville American*, is now on the editorial staff of the *Southern Lumberman*, of Nashville. He was recently married to Miss Floy Paschall, of Florence, Ala.

'88—W. T. Sanders, B.A., of Athens, Ala., has been appointed a member of the Alabama State Railroad Commission.

'88—John Bell Keeble, LL.B., was the guest of the Tennes-

see Society of St. Louis, of which Joseph W. Folk, LL.B. '90, is now president, on the occasion of the annual Jackson Day banquet and reception. Mr. Keeble's toast was "The First Tennessee Regiment, the Type of Tennessee's Soldier."

'88—On information which seemed reliable, the QUARTERLY for January (Vol. III., p. 68) unfortunately announced the death of J. B. Small, Ph.G. The information was incorrect. He is living and engaged in the drug business at Winona, Miss.

'89—Walter G. Bonta, B.A. (LL.B. '90), has for some years been located in San Francisco, where he is successfully practicing law, with an office in the Mills Building.

'91-'93 Academic—Capt. Harvey C. Alexander, of Union City, has been appointed by Gov. Frazier Assistant Adjutant General of the State. Capt. Alexander was captain of Company I, Fourth Tennessee Regiment of Volunteers, in the Spanish-American war, serving in Cuba. He was also a member of the State Legislature in 1901.

'92—A. B. Sanders, B.E., who had a national reputation as a baseball pitcher even in his undergraduate days, has been awarded the contract to put in a \$200,000 waterworks system in Beaumont, Tex.

'92-'95 Academic—R. E. L. Saner, winner of the Young Medal in Oratory in 1893, who later graduated from the University of Texas in law, is practicing in Dallas. He is attorney for the University of Texas, and has charge of the great land interests from which that institution draws a large part of its income. His brother, John C. Saner, '93-'95, is with him.

'93—Lieut. Lytle Brown, B.E., C.E. ('94), U. S. Engineers, was married on December 23 to Miss Louise, daughter of Maj. E. C. Lewis, of Nashville, Tenn. Lieut. Brown was a member of the West Point class of '98, which was graduated several weeks ahead of the ordinary time in order that its members might be assigned to duty in the Spanish-American war. Lieut. Brown was assigned to duty as an engineer in Cuba. Later he was at Willets Point, and afterwards he was sent to the Philippines, where, for the most of the time, he served as city engineer at Manila, constructing a number of large municipal improvements. He has now been recalled and assigned to duty as instructor in mathematics at West Point.

'93-'95 Academic—H. C. Thach, of Athens, Ala., has been

made local attorney for the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railroads, succeeding W. T. Sanders, B.A. '88.

'94—Samuel K. Bland, LL.B., is general agent for the State of Kentucky for the American Security Company of New York, with office in Louisville, where he has been located continuously since his graduation.

'94-'96 Engineering—Mr. Joseph O. Treanor, who is now engaged in business in Nashville, was married on February 18 to Miss Matilda, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ambrose, of Nashville, Tenn.

'95—John Y. Bayless, B.E., who for a time was connected with the Deep Water Ways Commission, and engaged in engineering work on the Great Lakes, and later, for about two years, was resident engineer of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad at Guayaquil, Ecuador, has returned to the United States, and is at present assistant engineer in the Maintenance of Way Department of the Frisco Railway, with headquarters at Springfield, Mo.

'95—William Douglas Rhea, B.E., was married on April 15 to Mary, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Tigert, of Nashville. During the Tennessee Centennial Exposition Mr. Rhea was employed as engineer by the Exposition Company; and in 1898 enlisted as second lieutenant in the Third Regiment, United States Volunteer Engineers. He served with the regiment in Cuba, and at the close of the war was mustered out with the rank of first lieutenant. He engaged in the practice of his profession in the phosphate business at the Mt. Pleasant (Tenn.) mines, where he continued until, within the past year, he became manager of the National Fertilizer Company's plant in Nashville.

'95—Frank L. Day, B.D., received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Columbia University in June, 1902. The subject of his thesis was: "Did the Semites Pass Through a Totem Stage?" Dr. Day is now pastor of one of the Southern Methodist Churches in Washington, D. C.

'95-'98 Academic—C. W. Strother is practicing law in Yreka, Cal., where he was admitted to the bar in November last, and is building up a good practice. Mr. Strother was one of the debaters against Sewanee in May, 1898, and since leaving col-

lege has taught school in Kentucky until his recent removal to California.

'95-'98 Engineering—Clarence S. Young, of Louisville, was married on January 20 to Miss Ida Scott, daughter of Mr. W. A. Evans, of Louisville, Ky.

'95-'96 Academic—Walter D. Bradley is cashier in the office of the New York Life Insurance Company at New Orleans, La.

'95-'96 Graduate—W. P. Poynter is now a banker at Winchester, Ky.

'96—Arthur B. Phillips, B.A., who, since his graduation, has been teaching in the Alexander Collegiate Institute, Jacksonville, Tex., now has a select school for boys in Beaumont, Tex.

'96—Bert Edward Young, B.S., M.S. ('98), was married on February 19 to Miss Ethel Barksdale Smith, daughter of Mrs. W. A. Gunning, of Jackson, Miss. While an undergraduate, Prof. Young was prominent as editor of the *Hustler* ('94-'95). After graduation he taught at Morrisville College, Mo., and studied at the University of Chicago. He was then elected Professor of Modern Languages and History in Millsaps College, Jackson, Miss., and has rapidly become an influential member of the Faculty.

'96—Dr. Binford Throne, B.A., is one of the house physicians at the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Dr. J. T. Gwathmey ('99 Med.) being the other.

'96-'97 Academic—James P. March is assistant cashier of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company at Nashville.

'97—William Phillips Connell, B.S., M.S., was married on January 21 to Mary Eleanor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Garig, of Baton Rouge, La. During his student days Mr. Connell was prominent both in athletics and in scholarship. From 1894 to 1897 he was assistant, and during 1897-98 he was fellow and assistant in Physics. During 1898-99 he was employed by Profs. Schuerman and Brown on engineering works which they had under contract. Since that time he has been located in Baton Rouge in the lumber business; and in the summer of 1901 was chosen director and president of the Burton Lumber Company, of Baton Rouge, one of the largest lumber manufacturing enterprises in Louisiana.

'97—G. Houston Jones, LL.B., was married on September 4,

1902, to Miss Ada Green, of Shuqualak, Miss. After leaving Nashville, Mr. Jones was for some time located in Mobile. Later he went to Shuqualak, where he is now located, being prosperously engaged in a rural banking business.

'98—John W. Irion, B.A., is pastor of the Trimble Street Methodist Church at Paducah, Ky., the leading Methodist Church of the city.

'98—J. R. Snyder, B.A. (M.D. '01), is practicing medicine in Birmingham, Ala.

'98—Clarence M. Finn, LL.B., is practicing law in Owensboro, Ky.

'98—Robert Lusk, B.A. (Yale), LL.B. (V. U.), was married on April 15 to Miss Binnie, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Briggs, of Nashville. Mr. Lusk's home is Nashville, where he has been engaged in the practice of law since his graduation.

'99—Morris W. Bush, B.A., senior class president, is engaged in the iron business at Gadsden, Ala., where are located some of the iron furnaces in which his father is interested.

'99—Harold Oerting, B.E., until recently with the Toledo Bridge Company, Toledo, O., is now General Manager of the Ozark and Sulphur Mountain Traction Company, with headquarters in Harrison, Ark.

'99—William Moore Bates, LL.B., was married on January 21 to Miss Reba Majorie Bell, of Knoxville, Tenn. Mr. Bates is a graduate of the University of Tennessee, and was class representative of the Law Department at the Vanderbilt University Commencement in 1899. He is located in Nashville in the practice of law, and is Assistant General Counsel for the Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Company.

'99—Haskell B. Talley, LL.B., after taking a year of law at Harvard, is taking graduate work in law at Columbian University, Washington, occupying, at the same time, a position in the government civil service.

'99-'01 Engineering—J. K. McFarland is at Fort Worth, Tex., engaged in engineering.

'00—W. A. White, B.A., has bought out the interest of E. R. Smith, B.A. '96, in the Training School which they have been running at Anniston, Ala. Mr. Smith has entered Chicago University.

'00—Philip B. Hill, B.E., until recently in Chattanooga, is

now in the Engineering Department of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, Sub-Department of Sewers and Water Supply, as assistant engineer.

'00—Lamar Hardy, LL.B., is practicing law in New York City. At the last annual convention of the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity he was elected a trustee of the Fraternity.

'00—J. S. Dye, M.D., is located in Chattanooga, Tenn., where he has built up a large practice.

'00—James Hubert Dyer, M.D., was married on April 15 to Marguerite V., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Henry, of Nashville. Dr. Dyer is located in Wartrace, Tenn., in the practice of his profession.

'01—Herbert V. Jones, B.A., is in the stock brokerage business in Kansas City, Mo.

An Arkansas alumnus writes, "Vanderbilt University is certainly being well represented here," and mentions as being prominent in political life in the State, among others, Judge Allan Hughes, Jonesboro, LL.B. '92, judge of the Second Circuit Court; Judge William L. Moose, LL.B. '79, Morrillton, member of the Board of Trust of Vanderbilt University, and judge of the Fifth Circuit Court; Chancellor Jesse Hart, LL.B. '89, Dardanelle, chancellor of the First District; Hon. C. C. Reid, LL.B. '87, Morrillton, reëlected to represent the Fourth Congressional District in the fifty-eighth Congress; Hon. Jeff Davis, '80-'81 Law, for the second term Governor of the State; Charles Jacobson, LL.B. '97, formerly private secretary to the Governor and now Adjutant General of the State. To these may be added Judge Winfield, B.A. '89, of Little Rock, and E. E. Bryant, LL.B. '81, who ran against Gov. Davis in the Democrat primaries a year ago.

The Tennessee Legislature of 1903 contains five Vanderbilt men, all of whom are occupying conspicuous positions and taking an active part in legislation. They are: Edward T. Seay, LL.B. '91, of Gallatin, for the second time a member, and now the presiding officer of the Senate, a position which he is filling with marked ability; three members of the Davidson County delegation, J. Washington Moore, B.A. '90, LL.B. '91, winner of the Southern Intercollegiate Oratorical Contest, J. W. Morton, Jr., '00-'01, Litton Hickman, '94-'96; and Charles A. Stainback, LL.B., Founder's Medalist in 1901, of Browns-

ville, Tenn. All four are members of the House Judiciary Committee, three of them are on the Finance Committee, and various other important committee appointments have been assigned to them.

CLASS OF 1902, D.D.S.

The Dental Class which was graduated last May, are, so far as known, practicing their profession as indicated below:

Barnes, C. L.

Barnett, D. G., Leesburg, Fla.

Cheatham, J. W.

Clarke, G. N., St. Joseph, La.

Crenshaw, W. S., Dermott, Ark.

Cullom, G. A., Celina, Tenn.

Happel, E. H., Big Springs, Tex.

Johnson, H. C., Memphis, Tenn.

King, B. R., Leighton, Ala.

Macy, R. H., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Newton, C. M., Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry in the University, expects eventually to locate in San Antonio, Tex.

O'Connell, J. L., Crowley, La.

Powers, G. L., Cumberland City, Tenn.

Price, G. H., Clarksdale, Miss.

Sample, E., Hartsell, Ala.

Sturm, E. W., Memphis, Tenn.

Thomas, J. B., Sulphur Springs, Tex.

Townsend, W. T., Cleveland, Miss.

Turrentine, J. C., Baird, Tex.

Wilcox, W. L., Petersburg, Ill.

THE CLASS OF 1902 LAW.

The members of the Law Class of 1902 met on last Thanksgiving morning, ten being present, and perfected an organization. T. I. Webb was made president, John Brown, vice president, and Myles O'Connor, secretary and treasurer. A record will be kept, and the members will send in items of personal interest from time to time. A meeting will be held annually on Thanksgiving day, at ten o'clock in the morning, in the Law lecture room, and members who cannot be present will be expected to send a letter.

Of the members of the class, W. J. Howard is teaching in the University School, Nashville, and J. A. Peoples is principal of the new Battle Ground Academy, Franklin, Tenn. Hunter Bird and John W. Farley are in Washington, D. C., continuing their studies in Columbian University Law School. Myles O'Connor is secretary of the Vanderbilt University Law Department, and has a law office in the Vanderbilt building. E. M. Underwood has been traveling in Europe, and is now studying international law in Paris. He expects to locate in Atlanta. G. E. Bolls, of Vicksburg, Miss., died at San Antonio, Tex., on November 26, 1902. R. A. Bailey will locate in Sheffield or Birmingham. The others are practicing law at the places indicated:

John Brown, Columbia, Tenn.

R. J. Cooper, Noel Block, Nashville, Tenn.

Horace Frierson, Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

C. D. Hall, Gallatin, Tenn.

C. M. Hawkins, Huntingdon, Tenn.

J. I. Hollingsworth, Jacksonville, Fla.

A. W. Ketchum, Memphis, Tenn.

A. T. Levine, Nashville, Tenn.

Crockett Owen, Columbia, Tenn.

D. C. Puryear, Gallatin, Tenn.

Charles A. Wanken, LaGrange, Tex.

T. I. Webb, Nashville, Tenn.

G. P. Cooper is practicing law in Huntsville, Ala., H. T. Holman, in Fayetteville, Tenn., and T. J. McMorrough has a law office in Nashville and is taking law lectures in the Law School.

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